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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VIEW POINT

HAPPENINGS HERE AND THERE SHOWN IN THEIR TRUE LIGHT.

The Time to Learn the Truth—The Miners' Incentive—Cause of Crime Waves—Bryan's Blind Search for an Issue—Why S. P. Fakirs Slander Klein, and Others.

Eugene Howe, a convert to "Christian Science," jumped from the fourth floor of a house in this city and died almost immediately after. The Eugene Howes are not few, although not individually as conspicuous as Eugene Howe himself. 'Tis true, and 'tis pity; and pity 'tis, 'tis true there are so many people who ascertain the truth about Facts being stronger than Fiction just when the knowledge ceases to be of use to them. They ascertain the Truth only when they cease to be facts themselves and have become fiction.

The Mining World contains the information that "The net earnings of the mines of Butte for the year ending June 1, 1907, were $20,300,969, an increase over the previous year of $2,611,274, according to statements of operations filed with the county assessor for the purpose of taxation." The NET earnings, nearly eighteen million dollars for the year before last! Think of it!! And over twenty million dollars for last year!!! To stop this robbery,—to enjoy this productivity, these are the Butte miners' incentives to hasten the ovethrow of capitalism. These figures are computed from statements filed for purposes of taxation. The true figures are doubtless greatly in excess of those shown above.

Much stir is being made in the capitalist press over a crime wave of brutal assaults upon women and little girls, now said to be sweeping over the city. So long as capitalism tears the worker out of school and throws him into factory life before his character is formed, and so long as the average wages of the worker are too low for the respectable maintenance of a family, such crime waves will unavoidably recur. No adding of patrolmen to the police force will prevent them.

When a certain gentleman much sung in Revolutionary times went to Boston, he "could not see the town, there were so many houses." William J. Bryan is so busy trying to make issues out of the trust question, the tariff question, and the railroad question that he fails to see the only real Question, the only live issue in the United States to-day—the abolition of wage slavery.

The official bulletin of the so-called Socialist party often furnishes matter thrilling enough for yellow covers. The late June issue, for instance, has a letter from Benjamisimum Hanford in which it is stated that Nicholas Klein, one of the S. P. delegates to the Amsterdam Congress, "conducted himself as a general clown, and, as far as his actions could do, brought discredit upon the whole American delegation." The fact is Klein was the only delegate of the S. P. whose conduct revealed respect for the Cause of Socialism. He it was and he alone of his whole delegation who raised his voice against the iniquitous "backward races" resolution which was signed by three of his fellow delegates. Hence the tears of rage of the A. F. of L. political reflex called S. P.

The Wabash Railroad has filed in Missouri and Iowa a $400,000,000 mortgage against itself. The gentleman who declares that capitalism offers security to its dependents now has the floor.

Seven hundred lives were lost by fire alone in the United States last year. In an appeal issued by the Muncipal Building Commissioners' Association, this large total is laid in great part to "the deplorable tendency to build just as cheaply and poorly as the building laws permit." The Nation is paying too highly for the pennies its skimping capitalist contractors are saving. Wipe them out by establishing the Socialist Republic.

I. W. W. STEEL STRIKE

AMERICAN TUBE AND STAMPING CO'S PLANTS PARALYZED.

Strikers Serenade Officials with Dirge Specially Written by Organizer French—Officials, at Their Wits' End, Threaten and Promise—Strikers Confident of Victory—Grocers and Market Men Extend Credit to Strikers—International Machinists Refuse to Do as They Were Done by.

(Special To The People.)

Bridgeport, Conn., July 18.—More than twelve hundred of the members of Metal and Machinery Workers Industrial Union, L. U. 113, I. W. W., are now involved in the struggle against the notorious American Tube & Stamping Co. We have succeeded in paralyzing all three of the company's plants and the officials of the concern are simply amazed and worried, because every day their business is stopped gives the Steel Trust a chance to undermine them.

We are now determined to show Bridgeport a lesson in Industrial solidarity that will help to wake up the workers of the cit,

Bridgeport, Conn., July 22.—Hardly had the 12:45 whistles died away today, when a picked chorus of fifteen of the Industrial Workers of the World strikers, assembled in front of the West End plant of the American Tube & Stamping Co., began to sing a song which was written by Organizer French for the occasion and set to the tune of an old Hungarian dirge. Police Sergeant Regan came forward just as the last refrain was finished and his request that no noise be made was at once complied with.

This was easy, seeing that the effect sought had been gained, as the singers had had an audience of about 2,000 which included nearly 1,000 English speaking employes of the Columbia Phonograph Co., to whom were distributed copies of the song. Since Lodge No. 30, I. A. M., upon the urging of Stuart Reed, has ordered its men back, hot dissensions have arisen in its ranks, and now the singing and publication of French's dirge has raised a regular hornet's nest around the heads of the I. A. M. men.

Following is a copy of the song as sung and distributed to-day:

Union Strikebreakers.

Words by Sam. J. French.

To be sung to the tune of an ancient Hungarian dirge which begins:

Szomoru fuz hervadt lombja . . .

We mourn today for those poor men,
Sold to the boss by I. A. M.
Forced to betray, sad they march on,
Sunk into shame, their manhood gone,
Sunk into shame, their manhood gone,
Their manhood gone.

Once they were brave, honest and true;
Lived like men, no wrong would do.
Made traitors by craft union "con,"
Doleful their fate, their manhood gone,
Doleful their fate, their manhood gone,
Their manhood gone.

Deeply we mourn, over their loss,
In yon mill tomb, themselves they toss;
Gompers and Reed, Belmont eggs on—
Woe is their dupes, their manhood gone,
Woe is their dupes, their manhood gone,
Their manhood gone.

Bridgeport, July 20.—A statement printed in Hungarian embracing promises, threats and glittering generalities, was issued by President Frank A. Wilmot of the American Tube & Stamping Co., offering $1,000 to be distributed through the four Hungarian clergymen of the West End if his striking I. W. W. employes will return to work.

With the distribution of the remarkable circular about the East End plant this noon, the several hundred striking workingmen congregated about the plant waiting for the weekly paying off, amused themselves with gathering the printed sheets into heaps and burning them. Some of the strikers burned the statements in their hands, waving the blaze contemptuously at the offices of the plant where a few of the officials had gathered.

Attorney Cohn, representing the strik-

(Continued on page 6.)

FIGHTING WIND MILLS

The "atrocities" of the Tobacco Trust, as enumerated in the legal papers drawn against it by the Federal Attorney General, are an indictment, not of the Trust, they are an indictment of the intelligence of the Attorney General.

In a nutshell the tale told by the indictment is the tale of social progress. A large number of concerns had been cutting one anothers' throats. None was large enough to produce with that abundance that is the condition precedent for civilized life. Civilized life is out of the question for a nation so long as its time must be spent in grubbing for the necessaries of life. So long as man must spend his whole time in providing for these necessaries, the only difference between him and the brute is that the brute can never rise above the brute plane, whereas man may. The law of social progress is the increase of production to such abundance that man may enjoy security from want, and that leisure which alone can enable him to unfold the mental, spiritual and moral possibilities that lie latent in him. The Tobacco Trust wrought in this direction. The wheelbarrow race which the several concerns ran was gradually stopped. By degrees, efforts that interfered with production were uprooted; in their stead concentration of effort sprang up. Why does not the Trust set up this defence? The answer would illumine the obverse of the Trust and damn instead of acquitting the concern. The answer would damn not the Tobacco Trust only, it would damn capitalism.

The Trust, all Trust, is but a mechanical contrivance. There is essentially no difference between the best perfected Trust and the most perfect bit of machinery in production. The one and the other is big with possibilities for human happiness. Both are to-day a curse to the people—they are privately-owned. The private ownership of the Trust, like the private ownership of the machine, smites its potential virtues. As necessary as the best machine is to production in any branch of industry, is also the Trust. He who owns neither becomes the slave of him who does. In private hands, the Trust, like the machine, is stripped of its virtues. It becomes a club over the head of the Nation—the smaller capitalists are hurled into the abyss of the wage slave: the wage slave mass become dumb, driven cattle.

No wonder the Tobacco Trust does not set up the only defence that would stead. Socialism will take care of that. Nor will it be the fault of Socialism that, in defending the Trust, Socialism is constrained to pillory the Trust owner. As inscrutable as the ways of Providence are the ways of Social Evolution. It is in the shell of private ownership that collective ownership is hatched. The shell of the egg is broken and cast away in order to make its contents serve their purpose. The shell of private ownership must be cracked—and will be.

HAYWOOD PROSECUTION RESTS

FEARSOME OF EFFECTS OF "REBUTTING" HAWLEY SENDS STACK OF WITNESSES HOME.

Ramsey's Remarkable Self-Impeaching Testimony—O. M. Sackett Affords Morning of Laughter To Court Room—Hawley's Great Coup, Which Was Eagerly Seized Upon by Associated Press War Correspondents—Prominent Citizens Go Bond for Magee and Aller.

Boise, Idaho, July 17.—The Haywood prosecution rested to-day, after the testimony of A. T. Stewart. Fearing the consequences of their cross-examination by the defense, the prosecution avoided calling to the stand several witnesses it had brought here at great expense to the State of Idaho. Neither young "Johnnie" Neville, nor mine owners' detective K. C. Sterling were called as formerly intended.

Comment is still heard to-day on the remarkable manner in which L. G. Ramsey, now an assayer for the Vindicator mine, and a stepson of Supt. McCormick, who was willed there, "rebutted" the defense's testimony by impeaching himself.

Ramsey was called to "rebut" in particular the excellent testimony for the defence of W. W. Wood, who was working in the Vindicator mine at the time of the explosion. He began by admitting that after the explosion he was so unnerved by the death of his stepfather that his memory was very poor. He then testified that during the time he was in the mine he never saw a pistol in the possession of either Beck or McCormick. All powder passed through his hands, and every morning and evening he inspected the mine to see that no powder was left about. He denied that there was a water-barrel on the eighth level, and stated that besides the thirty-five per cent. powder regularly used in the mine, he had found some forty per cent. powder where McCormick and Beck were killed.

When Ramsay got through, Richardson took up the cross-examination, and the fun began. First Richardson put in as evidence the testimony given by Ramsay at the coroner's inquest following the Vindicator explosion. In that testimony Ramsey told of finding only one bundle of powder in the Vindicator coal bins. Then Richardson came to the place where Ramsey's testimony to the coroner stated that McCormick owned two revolvers. And yet he stated here that McCormick never owned one! On the cross-examination, Ramsey admitted that there was a water-barrel on the ninth level, just below the eighth, and that they were necessary in the mine for drift work; also that it was the work of the machine men, not of himself, to carry all unused powder out of the mine at night. Ramsey was only eighteen when the explosion occurred.

Sheriff Rutan of San Miguel County, Colo., of which the county seat is Telluride, followed Ramsey to the stand. He admitted his membership in the Citizens' Alliance and the Mine Owners' Association. He admitted that the mine owners also appointed as deputy Bob Meldrum, and that many other notorious gunmen were made "deputies" without salary from county or state, depending for their wages upon the mine owners. He admitted that the deportation of union miners was a frequent thing even before the advent of the troops. He forgot, however, on whose recommendation these gun men had received their jobs as deputies.

Rutan proceeded to tell of a disturbance in the Telluride district before the calling of troops. He declared the mob was led by St. John, and affected to have recognized many other men as members of the Federation. He also told of the murder of Arthur Collins, superintendent of the Smuggler-Union mine, and was telling of some other men working in the Smuggler-Union who had disappeared, when he was interrupted by Richardson, who declared the Western Federation of Miners could not be held responsible for every man who disappeared or was killed.

Judge Wood ruled that the evidence would be admitted as showing the conditions which led up to martial law.

O. M. Sackett, a tramway manager of Telluride, and for fifteen years an employe of the Smuggler-Union mine, furnished a court-room full of merriment all forenoon. Judge, lawyers, jurymen, spectators, all laughed. The purpose of Sackett's testimony was to show the lawless conditions prevailing in the district in the years previous to the ordering in of the troops in March, 1903.

Hawley, with great bustle and show of tremendous earnestness, contrived to have submitted as part of Sackett's testimony a perfectly well-known agreement, drawn up between St. John and superintendent Collins of the mine, to suspend hostilities for three days if the mine officials would do likewise. The document has been incorporated in Carroll D. Wright's Senate report on the Colorado troubles now running in the Daily People, and reads in part:

"It is hereby agreed between the Miners' Union by V. St. John, president, and the Smuggler-Union M. S. Company, by Edgar A. Collins, assistant manager ,that all work on said mines shall cease for a period of three days ending Friday, and that said Miners' Union will refrain from violence as to the person and property for the same period. The said Smuggler-Union mine may employ four guards during the period."

Hawley thought he had done a great thing when he got this agreement in as evidence, and the Associated Press war correspondents joyfully got busy on what they will probably make a feature of their stories.

Richardson's cross-examination of Sackett developed the fact that all the leading mines were owned by capitalists living in New York and New England, especially in Boston. Sackett gave a startling and significant bit of evidence when he said that on February 17, 1906, the date of the midnight kidnapping of Haywood from Denver, the Citizens' Alliance held a meeting before the arrival of the troops. He ended by impeaching the testimony of Rutan last night that the miners were making all the trouble in Telluride:

"Each man decided for himself who should live and let others live in Telluride,' Sackett said.

Richardson then read to the jury another agreement entered into on July 6, 1901, by the Smuggler-Union mine and the union. It set forth that the differences between the mine and union had been amicably adjusted, the union expressing its entire disapproval of recent outrages and agreeing not to molest union or non-union workers. This agreement was in force from July, 1901, up to the big strike in 1903.

The deportation, bare-footed, of A. S. Floaten, a Telluride storekeeper, for not belonging to the Citizens' Alliance was brought out by Richardson. Rutan, though sheriff, did nothing to prevent this and similar acts of violence. Yet Sackett could only remember two murders in the district all through the troublous times of five years.

The testimony of A. T. Stewart, after which the prosecution rested, related to his head having been beaten to a jelly, and his being shot through the back. This he alleges twelve members of the Federation did.

All through the day, Hawley bluster-

(Continued on page 6.)

COBALT MINERS WINNING.

Fourteen Mines Agree to Schedule—Mine Owners Realize Futility of Importing Scabs.

Cobalt, Ont., July 19.—The W. F. M. miners now on strike here are winning right along. Fourteen mines have agreed to the schedule of hours and wages demanded by the union.

In an attempt to steady the market, the mine-owners are reporting shipments ranging from $30,000 to $50,000 per car, and are, at the same time, stating that they are unable to raise the wages of their slaves, who bring this product from the bowels of the earth.

One mine-owner states in a daily paper that it is far better to close down tight than to attempt to bring in strike-breakers and hire men to watch them. This shows that the miners are very vigilant in watching all the sources from which men may be recruited.

The mine-owners state that they would deal with any labor union outside of the W. F. M.; but as the workers here are aware of what Gompers unionism means for the wage-slaves, there is no danger of their leaving Local 146. They are not being taught that the employer and the employee are "brothers", nor that there is an "identity of interests." They realize that as craft-unionists they are ready victims for arbitration dope, while as Industrial Unionists they are taught their real position as wage-workers under a capitalist system of production for profit. They realize that they will never be secure until they, as miners, are organized along with all other workers in all industries, and, in an organized, self-disciplined army, abolish wage-slavery and install the Republic of Labor.

Large meetings are held every night on the public square where O'Bryan and others point out the necessity of Industrial Unionism in all branches of industry.

Roadhouse.

ST. JOHN TO SPEAK

IN CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, PITTSBURG, AND NEW YORK.

Organizations In Charge Call Upon Workers to Assist in Their Respective Cities—Each Meeting to Be Addressed by the Stuttgart Representative of the I. W. W. Will Be Made a Great Success.

ST. JOHN IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Illinois, July 21—All arrangements are complete for the monster mass meeting which Vincent St. John, the delegate of the I. W. W. to the Stuttgart International Socialist Congress, will address here on next Saturday, the 27th, on his way to New York to embark for Europe.

The spacious auditorium of Uhlich's Hall, 27 North Clark street, has been hired for the meeting, which will be called to order at 7:30 P. M. A monster audience is expected and the hall was chosen accordingly. The visit of St. John to Chicago has already raised a wave of eagerness among the working class here, to see and hear this staunch defender of true labor unionism.

St. John's sterling services to the revolutionary element in last year's I. W. W. Convention; his subsequent slugging by the Sherman-Boland detectives; his arrest on the trumped up charge of murdering saloon keeper Silva at Goldfield; his manful fight against reaction in the recent Goldfield labor troubles; and finally his recent efforts in behalf of Industrial Unionism in the convention of the Western Federation of Miners in Denver, all combine to make St. John a prominent figure in the movement, and interest runs high in his coming address here.

ST. JOHN IN CLEVELAND.

Vincent St. John, of Goldfield, Nevada, the well-known unflinching revolutionist and stalwart of the Western Federation of Miners, will speak in Cleveland, O., on Tuesday, July 30th, at 8 p. m. at Acme Hall (formerly Germania Hall), under the auspices of the Cleveland District Council, I. W. W. Admission is free.

We take it for granted that every Socialist and I. W. W. man, as well as the many friends and sympathizers of both the I. W. W. and S. L. P., will avail himself of this rare opportunity to see and hear the loyal servant of his class. St. John, like Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone, was among those whom the Mine Owners' Association is trying to railroad to the gallows or the penitentiary on the trumped up charge of "conspiracy to commit murder."

Cleveland should give St. John a most hearty welcome! Don't let the hot weather be an excuse for your absence. Germania Hall is as cool a place as any that can be found in Cleveland.

Fellow workers of Cleveland! Turn out in full force to hear St. John and don't forget place and date of meeting: Tuesday, July 30th, at 8 p. m., Germania Hall, Erie street.

ST. JOHN IN PITTSBURG.

A public meeting to be addressed by Vincent St. John, has been arranged for Wednesday, July 31st, 8 p. m., at Central Turner Hall, Forbes street, Pittsburg, Pa.

All workingmen and women should come and hear something about the labor war in Colorado and Idaho, and the famous Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case.

Admission free.

Local 215, I. W. W.

(Continued on page 6.)

RICHARDSON'S FINE APPEAL

DEFENSE'S ADDRESS BEGUN BEFORE CROWDED COURT.

Orchard's Career Dissected for Jury—His Ownership in Hercules Mine Proven—Prosecution's Failure to Bring Rebutting Witness a Strong Point for Defense—Western Federation Ably Defended from Hawley's Attacks—Its Great Conspiracy Shown to Be A Natural Combination to Raise Wages.

Boise, Idaho, July 22.—At 9:30 this morning attorney E. F. Richardson began his eagerly awaited address to the jury in the Haywood case. He spoke for two and a half hours, when at noon Judge Wood adjourned court till 6 o'clock, because of the intense heat.

The courtroom was crowded, spectators who had not been seen for days returning to hear Richardson's eloquent argument for acquittal.

Richardson began with the Coeur d'Alene troubles in 1899. The shocking history of the Wardner bull pen was graphically sketched, and led into the discussion of Governor Steunenberg's political career. This, Richardson said, was praised or condemned, according as one was was a workingman or a mine-owning capitalist. The acts were undeniable; the judgment of them depended on the point of view.

"No one in his right mind seeks to justify the murder of Steunenberg by a dynamiter," Richardson said. "Immediately following the crime the Western Federation was denounced by the mine owners and others, and even the President of this Republic decided in advance that the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners were 'undesirable citizens.'

"In this case there is no doubt who killed Steunenberg. The prosecution doesn't doubt who it was for an instant. They say it was Orchard, and yet they have never tried him. Instead, they put him on the stand to testify to you against innocent men.

"After he was arrested McPartland, the Pinkerton detective came here and in a few days announced that he had a confession which placed the guilt upon the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners."

Richardson discussed Orchard's whole career, up to the Vindicator explosion. He sketched Orchard's part through the labor troubles as an agent provocateur, and keenly analyzed till there was nothing left of it, the evidence submitted by the prosecution in the attempt to show that he was working under orders from Haywood.

Orchard's ownership of a sixteenth interest in the Hercules mine prior to the '99 troubles was unshakeably brought out. It was his forced relinquishment of this claim, on which his successors became wealthy that caused Orchard to become the implacable enemy of Steunenberg, finally killing him.

"The prosecution claims that Orchard's forced selling out did not make him poor," said Richardson. "Why did they not summon Dan Gardner, who recently returned from Europe, to rebutt the defense's argument that Orchard's deed to him of the Hercules interest was not subject to redemption? The prosecution produced witness Paulson and some deeds and tried to disprove the defense's contention that Orchard claimed part ownership of the Hercules in '99. Why didn't they follow that up by calling the man to whom Orchard deeded his share? He had just come back from Europe, and could easily have been gotten."

The character of the Western Federation of Miners was the next point taken up by Richardson. He ably defended the organization from the baseless charges thrown at it by Hawley and Borah of the prosecution.

"The monstrous 'conspiracy' of the Western Federation," he said, " as proven by the prosecution's own evidence, is that they sought higher wages, sought to control the labor market, and sought to control politics. But all of these objects are entirely lawful.

"No law has yet been enacted in the United States which prohibits men from working or banding themselves together to control hours of labor and conditions under which they shall work. Forty thousand persons are members of that organization. If the prosecution is right in its characterization of this organization these forty thousand men are criminals; all accomplices in the death of Steunenberg."

Referring to the established unreliable character of Orchard's testimony, Richardson asked:

"Are you going to hang this defendant upon the unsupported evidence of a self-confessed murderer?

Will you hang him for another's crime, for an event which resulted in the murder of former Governor Steunenberg and cast consternation over the civilized world?"

"THE TRAGEDY IN FRISCO"

A REVIEW OF THE SCHMITZ "REFORM" WAVE, AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY HENEY'S SPEECH THEREON.

By H. J. Schade.

San Francisco, Cal., July 10.—"I'm going back to 'Frisco to send Pat Calhoun to the penitentiary," exclaimed Francis Heney, assistant District Attorney of San Francisco in a speech at Simpson Auditorium last night, in which he attacked the millionaires, the public utilities corporations, the trusts, the judiciary, and, like all blatant reformers, denounced the corruption in the economic and political institutions of the United States.

Heney said: "In Mexico election places are controlled by six-shooters, and, consequently, only those who believe with the ones who hold the guns venture near the polls. In the United States the public utilities corporations control the primaries, do the nominating and then let the great and free 'American public amuse themselves by voting."

Heney's whole speech was an exposure of the immorality of capitalism and wage-slavery, the corrupt methods used to do business by the capitalist class; and, in general, proved the capitalists to be anarchists, saying: "The millionaires continually violate the law, bribe 'OUR' officials, corrupt 'OUR' courts, violate the pure food laws, give light weights, short measures, and water stocks." Continuing, he stated that General H. G. Otis, the "tin-soldier" editor of the "Times", was a foremost anarchist of his time! Correct, Mr. Heney! The S. L. P. has made all these contentions for years.

On the other hand, Mr. Otis claims Heney to be a murderer (having shot a doctor in Arizona), a shyster lawyer, an artful dodger and a conceited glory-seeker "playing to the gallery."

Heney showed how the union men of 'Frisco, through the labor fakirs Cornelius, Pinhead, McCarthy, Tveitmols, McArthur et al., were led to strike ostensibly for more pay and shorter hours, but, in reality, struck to help Rudolph Spreckels, "the largest real estate owner in the city," in his fight to wrest the street railway franchises from the United Railroads Co., of which Pat Calhoun is president.

Heney showed how an antiquated street car system, which could be replaced by a modern system for fourteen millions, had been sold for thirty millions, watered to forty millions, and watered again to eighty millions, and was paying a good interest on that.

Heney claimed Spreckels financed the prosecution just for the sake of honest government and unselfishness, but his explanation proves just the opposite, being a large real estate owner and a banker, with his investments mostly LOCAL, it was to his material interest to have a better street-car system, to STOP THE INTEREST on eighty millions going to Calhoun's Wall Street associates.

This ought to be a lesson to the so-called "direct actionists," more properly called "direct reactionists" in so far as direct action can only be successful when preceded by the class-conscious knowledge; for had the union men of 'Frisco been educated to a knowledge of their class interests and organized in a class union, they would have been able to see behind the curtain. Then they would not be misled by the "labor leaders" of the pure and simple craft unions, by Spreckels, by the yellow press, by Otis' so-called independent policy, baited with a few cents more or a few minutes less, but their actions would be for a class conscious economic and political movement to abolish the capitalist system, establish the Workers' Republic and give the Otises, Heneys, McCarthys, Rockefellers, Spreckelses, Calhouns, et al., a chance to earn an honest living by performing USEFUL labor instead of damning each other, by desecrating nature and society by their fight for spoils.

Incidentally, it might be mentioned that a few years ago, when the Schmitz wave of capitalist radicalism swept along the coast, and caught in its undertow the union men, the Socialist Party, along with Austin Lewis, Job Harriman, Jack London and many others who should have known better, the S. L. P. was the only labor organization which detected the fine Italian hand of capitalism and refused to participate in Schmitz parades, Schmitz meetings, etc.

Heney, like Lawson, had announced he had a cure; we looked anxiously, but nothing appeared but the old wet blanket of compulsory arbitration worn out to hypocrisy by the Civic Federation. Heney's compulsory arbitration cure will do as much good as Lawson's cure for Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. Prior to Lawson's attack they used to be after the Standard Oil millionaires; now they are after the billionaires. Heney's method will cure likewise. Only Heney will grow rich, and the working class, they—well, you know, as usual, so long as they choose capitalist reforms they will get it "in the neck."

Great is Heney! Great is Otis! Great are all quacks who attempt to patch up capitalism, who ridicule the S. L. P., but who never had enough respect for themselves to study Lewis P. Morgan's "Ancient Society," Marx's "Capital," Engels' "Socialism Utopian and Scientific" and S. L. P. literature; but who persist in making intellectual nincompoops of themselves by discussing subjects of which they are as ignorant as a babe unborn.

We can well believe Heney and Spreckels, also Calhoun and Otis—the day will come when the whole bunch, including the Gomperses and McCarthy's, will be standing side by side fighting the militant hosts of class conscious workingmen tutored by the S. L. P.

The rest of Heney's speech was the same old platitudes used by reformers, appeals to patriotism, etc., ad nauseam.

The great workingmen's mayor, Schmitz, wanted to abdicate to a committee of seven capitalists, but Spreckels would not allow it. Now Heney appoints Boxton, one of the boodlers, as mayor pro tem. Wonderful working class mayor! Intolerant S. L. P.! Heney told how Abe Ruef, for $21,000, carried the aristocratic wards for Schmitz, and said that the only difference between San Francisco and other large cities is that they managed to remove the lid a little bit in 'Frisco.

At the close, Heney received an ovation, but the glad hand doesn't mean a clear brain, as Henry George, Willie Hearst, Bill Bryan, and even Carrie Nation can attest to. The only good that can accrue from economic and political tragedies, such as is now taking place in 'Frisco, is the use it may be put to by the S. L. P. and I. W. W. for educational purposes. It behooves the comrades there to get out a terse statement on the "Frisco situation" and an appeal to join the I. W. W., and when the Workers' Republic obtains we will release the Schmitzes and the Calhouns from the priosns and let them perform useful labor, under a system where there will be no incentive to bribe, to graft, to poison foods, to have generals and cannons and to kill people. The cause of corruption, Mr. Heney, is the capitalist system of exploitation. Nothing short of its abolition will cure. Your compulsory arbitration is to thin. The working class have been handed too many such "lemons" by the Civic Federation. The working class have nothing to arbitrate; they produce all the economic wealth, and are entitled to the full social product of their toil.

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DIRECT EXAMINATION OF MOYER

HIS NUMEROUS FRAUDULENT ARRESTS RECOUNTED—WITNESS TELLS OF HIS EARLY LIFE—WHEN HE JOINED THE W. F. M.—WHEN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATION—TELLS OF HIS FIRST MEETING WITH ORCHARD, AND WHEN HE FIRST HEARD OF PETTIBONE DOPE—TELLS OF FREQUENT ARRESTS AND IMPRISONMENT IN COLORADO, ON CHARGES OF MURDER, CHARGES OF INCITING TO RIOT, AND WITHOUT ANY CHARGES AT ALL.

(Special Correspondence to the Daily People and Industrial Union Bulletin.)

Boise, Idaho, June 12.—In his direct examination Mr. Moyer told of having worked in the mines off and on since 1883. Joined W. F. M. 1897. Never was member of a labor union prior to that time. When he joined the W. F. M. he was working for the Horse Shoe Mining & Milling Company in the Black Hills, South Dakota, and joined the Mill and Smeltermen's Union at Deadwood. Moyer was the first president of his local union, which place he held for four terms or two years. During that time he was also the chairman of the Black Hills District Union, composed of delegates from all the local unions in the Black Hills belonging to the W. F. M. He attended the Federation Convention as a delegate in 1899, and was by that convention elected a member of the General Executive Board. Remained member of Executive Board for the Northern district until elected President—which office makes him general member of the Board ex-officio. Moyer succeeded Boyce as President. Haywood had been elected Secretary-Treasurer the year before, or 1901. Moyer stated the duties of the President were "generally to supervise the organization, travel from one part of the jurisdiction to the other, and visit the local unions as often as his time will permit, assist them in their organizing and advise them as to the best methods of conducting the affairs of their local organization. Moyer has been an Odd Fellow for fourteen years and a member of the A. O. U. W. for eight years. The W. F. M. constitution was introduced into evidence. The President is not required to give bond, but the Secretary-Treasurer gives $30,000 bonds. No power is vested in the Executive Board to call a strike. Local unions at an advertised meeting on two-thirds vote may call strikes; "unless the strike is indorsed by the Executive Board the general organization is not in duty bound to take charge of or share in the strike.' It has been the custom of the Federation to protect its members when charged with any violation of the law when the troubles arose out of labor troubles. Very few members have been convicted who have been charged.

The Cripple Creek strike arose out of the attempt to organize the Mill & Smeltermen of Colorado City where most of the ore from the Cripple Creek mines was reduced. There were three companies operating in Colorado City as follows: the Portland Gold Mining Co.; the Standard Co., which was a part of the United States Reduction and Refining Co., which had two mills there; also the Telluride Mill. The strike started in February, 1903, and continued thirty days when a truce was fixed up which lasted till August of that year. The militia was called to Colorado City early in March, over the protest of a large portion of the citizens, including in the list the Mayor and other public officers. When the strike arose again in August the local unions in the Cripple Creek District through the District Union took up the cause of the mill men and "made a request of the mine operators not to ship ore to the mills in the Cripple Creek District until the employers in Colorado City agreed to permit the men to organize." The Portland company agreed with the demands of the union—"the Portland Company were employing more men at that time than any other mine in the district." "I would say that the Portland mine at no time denied the right of their men to organize and there was no trouble at any time on account of organizing their men."

Q. Where else in that vicinity were there any mills? A. In that vicinity?

Q. Yes. A. You mean in the vicinity of Cripple Creek?

Q. Yes, or of the country tributary to it? A. There was one mill, the Economic mill, at Cripple Creek, and one at Florence.

Q. Any trouble there at those mills at that time? A. Yes, sir, the men ceased work at the mill, the Economic Mill, and also at Florence they were forced to.

Q. Forced for what reason? A. The mine owners refused to supply the mill with ore unless the management would agree not to employ members of the Western Federation of Miners.

Q. Had they been employing members of the Western Federation of Miners up to that time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had there been any trouble up to that time? A. There had been no trouble up to that time.

Moyer first met Orchard January, 1904, at a mass convention called by the Colorado State Federation of Labor. But Moyer did not recollect ever meeting Orchard with Easterly and therefore could not have had the Vindicator dynamite talk the November previous, as claimed by Orchard. Moyer did not believe that Easterly was at the convention. (Easterly testified he was in Pueblo organizing the Mill & Smeltermen during December, 1903, and January, 1904.)

Moyer was in Joplin, Mo., when the Vindicator explosion occurred, and was in Pueblo when the spike pulling cases arose. These were the cases by consequence of which W. F. Davis Parker, Foster Adams and many others were arrested and afterwards tried and acquitted, the judge throwing Davis's suit out of court. Moyer attended the hearings in the spike pulling cases and met Orchard every day during that time; became fairly well acquainted with him, as I did the other men who were actually assisting in the case on trial.

Q. Did you meet him in the union hall in Victor or any other union hall in the Cripple Creek district, and give him a hundred dollars or any other sum of money on account of his good offices in blowing up the Vindicator mine or for any other illegal purpose? A. No, sir; I never met Mr. Orchard in Victor, to my knowledge, in my life.

Q. Did you ever give him a hundred dollars or any other sum for the commission of any crime? A. No, sir, I never, to the best of my recollection (and I think I am correct) gave Mr. Orchard any money for a crime or for any other purpose.

Q. Did you ever give him any money for a crime? A. No, sir.

Q. Or for any act of violence? A., No sir.

Q. There or anywhere else? A. No sir, I did not.

Q. Or knew of his getting any from your organization? A. No sir.

Q. Did you ever give him a hundred dollars on the street going up toward the depot in Cripple Creek at that time? A. No sir.

Q. Did you at that time while you were in attendance on this case in the Cripple Creek district tell your attorneys, or tell anybody else, to leave out of the case any reference to Pettibone dope or liquid fire? A. No sir. I had never heard of such a thing as Pettibone dope at that time.

Q. When did you begin to hear about Pettibone dope? A. I heard some mention made of some explosive or some kind of acid that had been used or was in the possession of some one, through McKinney, who was a witness for the State in the trial of the men charged with the attempted train-wrecking.

Q. Did you have anything to say upon that subject or know anything about any Pettibone dope or any liquid substance of any sort for producing an explosion or a fire? A. I did not. I had no knowledge of anything of that nature until testified to by Mr. McKinney.

Q. Did you say anything either to your attorneys or to Orchard about it? A. I did not. No sir.

Q. Did you remember where you first saw or heard the expression "Pettibone dope"? A. I think I saw it in the papers for the first time after being arrested and brought to Boise, Idaho.

Q. Now going back to Telluride. You related this morning your trip down to Telluride, and you say on the 26th you were arrested, I believe you said the 26th of March? A. Yes sir, I was arrested on the morning of the 26th about eight o'clock. . . . By Sheriff Corbett of Ouray county. . . . I inquired of Sheriff Corbett for a warrant for my arrest. . . . He said he had no warrant ;that he had been requested by a telephone communication to place me under arrest and bring me to Ridgway, which was about half way between Ouray and Telluride, a railroad point. . . .

Q. Did he tell what you were charged with? A. He didn't know what I was charged with—had no warrant for my arrest. . . .

Q. What did he say to you, if anything, about going anywhere else with him? A. He told me that the request of Sheriff Routan of San Miguel county, was that he bring me to Ridgway where he would meet him and take charge of me.

Q. What did you do as to going with him? A. I consulted with counsel in Denver over the telephone and asked their advice as to what I should do in regard to going out of Ouray county without a warrant being served. . . . Counsel advised me not to leave the county without a warrant being presented, and I, acting on their advice, refused to accompany the sheriff out of the county, and he did not undertake to take me from Ouray county at that time. . . . He notified Sheriff Routan of the fact that I had refused to go to Ridgway and Sheriff Routan came to Ouray after me. . . . Sheriff Routan arrived, I believe, about one o'clock in Ouray and brought with him a warrant charging me with desecration of the American flag, desecrating the American flag.

Q. Desecrating the American flag? What did he do with you? A. Took me by team to Ridgway and there took the train and went to Telluride. . . . I was placed in the county jail.

(The desecrated flag was introduced, identified and the writing read). Moyer here explained that he was never tried on the charge of flag desecration, but was informed, when Richardson and Murphy arrived from Denver, that he was at liberty. He began preparations to return to Denver and then, about ten minutes of train time, was taken in charge by the militia and made a military prisoner by orders of General Bulkeley Wells and escorted into the inspiring presence of the President of the Mine Owners' Association—Captain Bulkeley Wells, asked him his name, place of residence, said Moyer—Wells notified me that he had instructions from General Bell to detain me as a military prisoner until further notice. I was taken from there to what was afterwards known as the bull-pen in Telluride, and placed there in charge by the military——

Q. Did he or anybody else tell you what the charges were against you except military prisoner? A. No sir. . . . After we had been there three or four days we were notified that we would be expected to go out around the city in charge of details, detachments of militia, and to clean the gutters of Telluride.

Q. One matter that I wish to ask you that I overlooked: when this telegram passed between you, and the reply from Governor Peabody, in reference to the men going home, what did you do towards sending any men back home, that were deported? . . . A. I selected thirteen men who owned property in Telluride, men who had families, married men all of them, and started them back for Telluride.

Q. When you say "property," you mean what kind of property? A. Men who owned their homes there, real estate.

Q. Did they ever get back, so far as you found out? Did they at that time? A. They did not, no sir. . . . They were stopped by a detachment of militia about half way between Ridgway and Telluride, taken from the train and forced to walk back to Ridgway. I might say that these men were not armed, and they were sent under the promise of the Governor that the men, unarmed citizens, would not be molested traveling anywhere through the state of Colorado. . . . I seen them later on, some of them, in the bull pen at Telluride. After being thrown into the military prison at Telluride a writ of habeas corpus was asked for the next day before Judge Theron Stevens, District Judge at Ouray and granted. Captain Wells and General Bell who were named in the writ, positively refused to order me brought into court as ordered by the court on that day (April 5th). I stayed in the bull pen at Telluride. . . . Then counsel asked—applied for a writ of habeas corpus in the Supreme Court of Colorado. . . . I was taken to Denver. . . . Captain Wells was in charge of the detachment of the military. . . . I arrived in Denver about eight o'clock, I believe, in the morning and left about 4.30 in the afternoon . . . the writ was refused the sixth of June (the day of the Depot explosion. In the meantime counsel for Moyer applied to the Federal Court to Judge Thayer, sitting in St. Louis.) The Governor was at once notified of the writ having been issued, from St. Louis, and he immediately notified—that is, I——

Mr. Borah—Well, I suggest that——

Q. Well, what happened to you on the day that the writ was issued?

A. I was taken from the bull pen about 4:30 by Captain Wells and the militia and turned over to the sheriff of San Miguel County . . .

Q. Was there any other charge lodged against you there? A. Not immediately. After I was turned over to the sheriff there was, about an hour after that—about 5:30, I believe, that evening . . . I demanded from Sheriff Routan to know why I was held, and he sent his deputy, Reynolds I think it was, out and brought back a warrant . . . It charged me with murdering some one in 1903.

Q. Whom did it charge you with murdering? A. There was no name on the warrant.

Q. Did you ever find out who had been murdered in San Miguel County? A. No, sir. I afterwards investigated quite thoroughly and found there had been no murder at all in San Miguel County in these months . . . I was held two days on the charge of murder.

Q. And was there anything done toward a hearing or a trial? I immediately wired for our attorney, Mr. Murphy and he came on notice.

Q. And did you have any trial? A. No, sir. I had no trial nor any hearing. Mr. Murphy demanded a hearing for me and was notified that officers were on the way from the Cripple Creek district with a warrant for my arrest on some charge in the Cripple Creek district, in Teller County.

Q. What became of the murder charge for killing a man in San Miguel? A. I don't know. I have no knowledge of what was done with that charge . . I have never been able to get any information regarding that charge at all. I was taken to Cripple Creek by two officers who were detailed to go there and take me back to Teller County.

Q. Who were the officers? A. One of them was Tom Underwood, who was an under-sheriff (under Sheriff Bell), and D. C. Scott, who I understand was in the employ of the railroad companies running out of Cripple Creek . . . Arrived in Cripple Creek about June 18th . . . I was charged with murder of McCormick and Beck in the Vindicator mine on the 21st of November, 1903.

Where were you when the explosion occurred in the Vindicator mine? A. I was in Joplin, Missouri . . . Demanded a preliminary hearing in Teller County and that charge was dismissed and I was again arrested on the charge of inciting riot and the murder of Roxy McGee on the sixth of June of that year . . . We demanded a hearing on that charge and bonds were set . . I was placed back in the county jail and remained there until the 5th day of July when I gave Sheriff Bell $100 to take me to Denver for the purpose of securing bonds. He received the $100. On the 5th of July I gave bond in $10,000 and was released.

Q. Well, were you ever tried yet down there for inciting riot or murder? A. No, sir. We were granted a change of venue from Teller County to an adjoining county and the case was nolle prossed by either Mr. Hamlin or Trowbridge, the prosecuting attorneys, I forget which one . . .

Q. Was Mr. Hamlin in any way connected with the Mine Owners' Association, or a mine owner in the Cripple Creek District? A. He was the secretary of the Mine Owners' Association and a mine owner in the Cripple Creek

Moyer's health was very poor after this extended military imprisonment and he spent a portion of the remainder of the summer at Manitou. Moyer made a very good witness. Space and time prevents me from giving further review at this time of his testimony.

Wade R. Parks.

HISTORY

AN IMPORTANT BRANCH OF KNOWLEDGE TO WORKING CLASS MOVEMENT.

Socialism, above all its tactics, cannot be properly grasped without a knowledge of preceding events—a knowledge of history. Some find books on history dry reading. Nevertheless history must be read, and the great service that Eugene Sue rendered the race is that he made possible the teaching of history in the pleasantest way possible, through the medium of the story. The Sue stories really teach the history of the race for more than 2,000 years back, down to his own day.

Sue does not idealize and idolize as heroes the rulers, the exploiting class. The characters are grouped around two great social types, the oppressors and the oppressed, and it is the successive struggles between the two which is the history of civilization and which Sue's work so majestically depicts.

Sue's brilliant plan of imparting a knowledge of the special features of class rule as they have succeeded one another down the ages engaged the attention of the present day exploiting class whose sole answer to Sue's work was, and is, "Suppress it!"

The "Law," "Order," "Patriotism," "Religion," "Family," etc., etc. would-be defenders of to-day saw themselves portrayed in Sue's great work, and they feared for the continuance of their reign of rapine should his work get before the multitude. Unable to justify the criminal existence of their forbears and therefore of themselves they did their best to quench the brilliant torch that Eugene Sue lighted.

For long they have succeeded in smothering the light, but at last the working class, whose mission is to rescue civilization from destruction, are demanding just this knowledge that Sue gives: a knowledge of the varying economic causes of the oppression of the toilers, and, a knowledge of the mistakes incurred by the oppressed in their struggle for redress, so that they may profit thereby.

Part of this work of Sue has already been made accessible to the working class through the medium of the S. L. P. press. The rest of the work will likewise be made accessible, as fast as support is given the institutions responsible for turning it out. This needed support consists of two things: finance to carry on the production, and help in getting the books into circulation. The financial help should be forthcoming now as another of the Sue series is under way. Aid it who can.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

For the week ending July 19 we received 182 subs to the Weekly People, and 24 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 206.

Those sending five or more were: S. B. Hutchinson, Grand Junction, Col., 32 yearlies; H. J. F. Friedman, Chicago, 14 yearlies; W. R. Parks, Boise, Ida., 10 yearlies; C. H. Jacobson, Warren, Pa., 10 yearlies; Press Committee Cincinnati, O., 9 yearlies; Press Committee, Boston, 8; F. Brown, Cleveland, 6.

TO THE FRONT!

A Call from Headquarters to Industrial Unionists Everywhere.

Industrial Workers to the front!—What we need now are workers, and the finances to keep them in the field as educators, organizers and constructors.

"The strike of the Locomotive Workers of Paterson is won!" This was the latest gratifying dispatch from the industrial battlefield. Won, a fight against one of the strongest corporations in this land.—Won, because industrial unionists of Paterson and everywhere centered their fight on that one place to win.—The miners of the West, many brewery workers supporting the I. W. W., and others all over the country responded to the call for support.

Accept now the thanks in behalf of those who went through that fight with the banner of Industrial Unionism unfurled. They will return nobly when occasion arises. Now, fellow workers, let us follow up that victory. Let us continue to organize, to educate and to prepare the workers for their historic mission. Give us the means to accomplish it quicker!

Our Polish speaking fellow workers look for light, our Roumanian and Austrian workers are ready to join in the battle for freedom in this land where Americans fought so many fights for the furtherance of the world's progress.

The Italians declare: We are with you! All others are ready to line up! But money, money, more money is needed.

The coal miners are preparing to throw off the yoke of capitalist controlled unionism, but they are looking for more information, more enlightenment, and are clamoring for organizers. Give us the means to carry out the plans! Oil workers in the Texas fields demand that they be freed from the fetters of craft division—don't let us turn them down.

Everywhere is life, is action, is hope and enthusiasm!

We will measure your aroused class feeling by the support you will give to this propaganda among the workers of America.

Buy also literature; distribute among the mine workers the leaflet "Will the Miner Always Remain a Slave?" You brewery workers, gallant fighters in the past, should read the leaflet of the brewery workers' history. Don't sleep now when life begins to be a pleasure by witnessing the arousing of the slaves.

Economic freedom! Let us have it in our times; but you must help to bring it about.

Get busy, send contributions to W. E. Trautmann, 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill. A standing list of contributors will be published every week in the Industrial Union Bulletin,—subscribe for it! It's the best educator in our times!

Respond, act, be ready and we will see the glorious days of triumph and victory!

The General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World.
W. E. Trautmann, General Secy-Treas.

MATERIALISTIC CONCEPTION OF HISTORY

ENGELS' CLEAR-SIGHTED OUTLINE OF HISTORY AS A DEVELOPMENT OF MAN'S ECONOMIC STATUS.

When we contemplate either nature, the history of man, or our own intellectual activity, the first picture presented to us is one of an endless intertwining of mutually connected forces—a picture in which nothing remains either what, where, or as it was, but in which everything moves, changes, is in process of formation and dissolution. What first strikes our eyes is the whole picture in one; the separate parts become more or less subordinate; and our attention is fixed upon the movements, the transitions and the combinations rather than upon the things themselves that move, merge and combine. This original, naive, yet in the nature of things, correct conception of the world is that of the old Greek philosophy, and was first clearly enunciated by Heraclitus. He said, Everything is and yet is not, for everything flows, is in constant motion, is in constant process of formation and dissolution.

But this conception, however correctly it grasps the general character of the phenomena as a whole, yet is insufficient to explain the separate parts out of which that whole is composed; and so long as we do not know these, neither are we clear about the whole itself.

An accurate conception of the universe, of its development and of that of mankind in particular, as well as that of the reflection of this development upon the mind of man, can, accordingly, be obtained only through dialectics, with its constant observation of the mutual effects of life and death, and of the constructive and destructive metamorphoses that are perpetually in process. It was in this spirit that the new German philosophy started. Kant opened his career by explaining the stable solar system of Newton and its perpetuity—the famous first impulse being given—as a historic process, the development, namely, of the sun and all planets out of a rotating nebulous mass. Therefrom he drew the corollary that the ultimate destruction of the solar system was the inevitable sequence of such an origin. His theory was half a century later established mathematically by Laplace; and again, half a century later, the spectroscope revealed the existence in space of such incandescent nebulous masses in various stages of condensation.

This new German philosophy culminated in the system of Hegel. There for the first time—and herein consists its merit—the whole natural, historic, and intellectual world was presented as a process, i. e., engaged in perpetual motion, change, transformation and development, and the effort was put forth to trace up the law of this motion and development. Viewed from this standpoint, the history of mankind no longer appeared as a wild tangle of senseless deeds of violence, all equally to be rejected by a ripened philosophic judgment, and which it were best soon as possible to forget, but as the process of the development of mankind itself—a development whose gradual march, through all its stray paths, and whose internal law, midst all its seeming fortuitousness, it now became the task of intellect to trace and to discover.

IDEALIST CONCEPTION OF NATURE.

That the Hegelian system did not solve the problem which it propounded is immaterial to us. Its epoch-making merit consists in having propounded the problem. The problem itself is one which no single man will ever be able to solve. Although Hegel was—together with Saint Simon—the most universal head of his day, nevertheless was he hemmed in, first, by the inevitably limited area of his own knowledge; and, secondly, by the equally limited breadth and depth of the knowledge and views of his times. A third cause was added to these. Hegel was an idealist; that is to say, to him the thoughts that sprang from his head were not the more or less abstract reflections of actual things or events, but the things and their development were the materialized reflections of an existing "Idea," that somehow had its existence before the world. This view placed everything upon its head, and completely turned upside down the real connection of things in the world. However correctly and ingeniously many an isolated group of occurences is thus grasped by Hegel, nevertheless, owing to the above reasons, there is much that is botched, artificial and labored, in short, erroneous in point of detail. The Hegelian system, as such, was a colossal miscarriage—but it was also the last of its sort. On the one hand, its essential starting point was the historic conception of things, according to which the history of mankind is a process of development, which, by its very nature, cannot reach its intellectual culmination through the discovery of any so-called absolute truth; while, on the other, it claimed for itself to be the essence of this very absolute truth. An all-embracing and for all times final system of the study of nature and history is repugnant to the fundamental principles of dialectic thought, while, at the same time, it by no means excludes, but, on the contrary, includes, the fact that the systematic study of the whole outer world can make giant strides from generation to generation.

MATERIALIST CONCEPTION OF NATURE.

The perception of the total unsoundness of previous German idealism led necessarily to materialism, but mark, not the barely metaphysical, exclusively mechanical materialism of the eighteenth century. Over against the naively revolutionary, unthinking rejection of all previous history, modern materialism sees in history the process of human development, the laws of whose motion it is its task to discover. Over against the conception of nature—prevalent both among the Frenchmen of the eighteenth century, and even with Hegel—as a whole, that, according to Newton, moved in narrow circles and ever the same, with its eternal celestial bodies, or that, according to the teachings of Linneus, consisted of unchangeable classes, modern materialism takes in the recent discoveries of natural science, according to which nature also has its history; according to which all planetary bodies, as well as the species of all organisms with which, under favorable circumstances, the former are populated, shape themselves and dissolve; according to which the orbits described, in so far as they may still be retained, assume ever grander dimensions. In both aspects, modern materialism is essentially dialectic, and has no further use for the philosophy that may still preside over other sciences. As soon as, with any single science, the need draws near to become clear on its relation to the universal connection of things, and of the knowledge of things, every special science of that universal connection becomes superfluous. That which still survives of all previous philosohy are the principles of thought and their laws—pure logic and dialectics. Everything else goes up in the positive science of nature and history.

IDEALIST CONCEPTION OF HISTORY.

While, however, the change in the conception of nature could only be accomplished in proportion as research furnished the corresponding positive material, at a much earlier date certain historic facts had made themselves felt, and brought on a decided turn in the conception of history. In 1831 the first labor uprising took place at Lyon. Between 1838 and 1842, the first national movement of labor, that, namely, of the Chartists in England, reached its height. The class struggle between proletariat and capitalist stepped to the foreground in the history of the most advanced countries of Europe, in the same measure as production on a large scale and the newly-acquired political rule of the capitalist class developed themselves in those countries. More and more strikingly the lie was given by facts to the doctrines taught by capitalist economy, of the identity of the interests of capital and labor, of universal harmony, and of universal well-being as the results of free competition. No longer could these facts be ignored any more than the socialism of France or England, which was their theoretic, although as yet extremely imperfect, expression. But the old idealistic conception of history, which was not yet dislodged, knew of no class conflicts resting upon material interests; in fact, of no material interests whatever; production, as well as all economic relations, appeared therein only incidentally, as subordinate elements in the "history of civilization."

MATERIALIST CONCEPTION OF HISTORY.

The new facts compelled the subjection of all previous history to a new examination, and it was then found that all previous history, with the exception of that of primitive society, was the history of CLASS STRUGGLES; that these warring classes of society are ever the issue of the conditions of production and distribution, in a word, of the economic conditions of their epoch; that, accordingly, the economic structure of society at any time prevalent constitutes the real basis, and explains, in the last instance, the whole superstructure of juridic and political institutions, as also the religious, philosophic and all other ideas of each historic period. Hegel freed history from metaphysics, he rendered it dialectic—but his own conception of history was essentially idealistic. Now idealism was driven from its last refuge, the philosophy of history; a materialistic philosophy of history was brought forth, and the path was found by which to explain the consciousness of man by his existence, instead of, as until then, his existence by his consciousness.

SOCIALISM BECOMES A SCIENCE

Thenceforth socialism appeared no longer as an accidental discovery of this or that ingenious head, but as the necessary issue of the struggle between two classes that have developed historically—the PROLETARIAT and the CAPITALIST. Its task was no longer to elaborate an as perfect as possible system of society, but to examine the historically economic course from which these classes, together with their antagonism, had of necessity issued, and to discover in the economic situation itself, brought on by them, the means whereby to put an end to the conflict. The socialism of former days was as incompatible with that materialistic conception as the conception of nature by French materialism was incompatible with dialectics and modern natural science. True enough, early socialism criticised the existing capitalist mode of production and its results; nevertheless, it could explain neither and, consequently, remained in the dark as to both; all it could do was simply to reject them as bad. The stronger its denunciation of that inseparable concomitant of capitalism—the exploitation of the working class—the less was it able to point out clearly wherein that exploitation consisted, and what its genesis. The question was, on the one hand, to exhibit the capitalist mode of production in its historic evolution and its necessity at a given historic period—consequently, also the necessity of its downfall; but, on the other hand, also to lay bare its inner character, which still remained a secret. This was done by the discovery of SURPLUS VALUE. It was shown that appropriation of unpaid labor is the elementary form of caitalist roduction, and of the exploitation of the laborer which it accomplishes; that the capitalist, even when he buys the labor power of his workman at the full value which, as a commodity, it may have in the market, nevertheless, knocks out of it more value than he paid for; and that this surplus value constitutes, in the last instance, the sum of the values out of which is heaped up the ever increasing quantity of capital in the hands of the possessing classes. The genesis of capitalist production, as well as of the production of capital, was explained.

These two great discoveries the materialist conception of history and the revelation of the secret of capitalist production through surplus value, we owe to Marx. With them socialism became a science, the further elaboration of which, in all its details and connections, was the next subject of study.—From "The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," by Frederick Engels.

A POST-OFFICE CHAT

What It Revealed—Necessity for the I. W. W. Proved.

Several clerks gathered in the "swing" room of the Boston Post-office one day recently, were discussing the several transfers that had been made among the clerks. "I wonder why B— got the south station," remarked a clerk, "He seemed to fit well up here." "Yes, so far as his work was concerned," replied another clerk, "but you see B— is rather strong on his Socialistic ideas Why he got to writing letters to the Boston papers, advocating Socialism, and criticising cnditions in general. The articles were all right in their way, I read them; but they won't go in a job like ours. M—— in the super's office told me to-day that the boss has all of B——'s articles, some of which were in a paper that B—'s party publishes in New York. The boss told M— one day that B— would have been suspended long ago but for the fact of his high rating in examinations, and the possibility of B— putting up a scrap. All they can do now is to bother him, and that's bad enough. This is the third time B—— has been transferred. The first time was when he was in the Registry Division. After being there a couple of years they hiked him to the North station on a night shift. He made a holler to the supt. of the Registry, who, B— says, admitted that his political activity was not in harmony with the policy of the administration. Of course W—'s admission was in violation of the civil service rules concerning official prejudice in politics, but of course the super could deny that he ever intimated such a thing. B— at the time seems to have been quite active in Socialist meetings on the Common, and getting subs for a Socialist paper. He never talked much Socialism in here to bother anybody, but, say, he was the most persistent cuss you ever met with in getting touched for a subscription. I gave him a quarter one time for a six months sub to his paper and I've been getting it a year. I asked him about it the other day, and he said he added another quarter so I'd get it long enough to subscribe again.

"By the way, after B— was sent to the North Station the super down there kind of let the cat out of the bag by telling B— not to think that he had any prejudice against him on account of his Socialist views. B— asked him how he kew of his ideas and the super said he had heard about them.

"Saw B—— yesterday, and he seems to be stuck more than ever on his socialist ideas. He is just the kind that never squeals, no matter how hard you pinch him. He was telling me that the clerk in charge at the South says that although they don't work overtime down there like we do here, yet they manage to do ten hours' work in eight. B—— calls that the capitalistic eight-hour day, and I guess he's right at that. B—— has to pay extra carfare, and more for his grub, as there's only one restaurant near the office, and they work the squeeze game for fair, he says. At that rate the July raise won't do him much good; nor to anybody else for that matter, at the rate things are going up in price."

"I'd like to ask B——," said an attentive clerk, "how government employees under a socialist administration would be protected any better than they are now in the post office. What guarantee would we have that we would not be annoyed by transfers and the like such as we are now, under a political administration."

"Come to think of it," replied the other clerk, "that's just what I was asking B—— yesterday when I met him, and he said that Socialism also implied the existence of an industrial organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World. B—— says that the Socialist Labar Party is the political powers of the State, and the I. W. W. is the industrial movement having for its object the seizing and controlling of the industries of the country. He says that if the political powers, during the interim of elections, under a socialist regime endeavored to create or tolerated unfair conditions among the government employees, the organization of the I. W. W. could be used in an effective manner for self-protection. To illustrate his point B—— cited a case of some city employees in Boston, who are organized into a union. A short while ago it appears that the city administration through some scheming politicians doing contract work tried to work the men overtime. Immediately the union got together, and through their organized resistance soon made the administration back down. Another case he told about was where a contractor got a job from the city upon stipulation that the eight-hour law be lived up to. After he started work he got some Italians to work overtime. The unions got after him, and the grand jury indicted him this week for violating the eight-hour law. Such things, as B—— says, shows the value of an industrial organization distinct from a political movement."

"Well," said the other clerk, "why a new industrial organization if the old unions are as effective in remedying conditions such as you spoke of?"

"As I understand B——," replied the other clerk, "the other unions are craft unions that make contracts with employers which eventually obliges them to scab it on another craft organization when strikes occur. The I. W. W. eliminates the craft interest idea altogether. Then again the industrial movement of the working class, as B—— puts it must be in full sympathy with a political movement that expresses working-class aims, which obligation is not recognized by the old style unions, and hence their general ineffectiveness in what B—— calls the class struggle."

"Well," said the other clerk, "that seems clearer to me now. You see I simply thought that socialism was but a political movement like the old parties, in which case it could hardly turn out to be much better; but if it's got that industrial feature such as you describe, then I say it's a good thing. I wish we clerks were industrially organized, we might then have something to say about our grievances. We ought to show more spirit than we do for self-protection, and we might accomplish something."

"How would we go about it to organize?" asked a clerk who was listening.

"B—— says," replied a clerk, "that The Weekly People in New York will tell you more about it in one issue than he could in a day. Better get it off him first."

Just then the gong struck and all scattered to their tasks until their next "swing."

P. O. Clerk.

Boston, Mass.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

THE STUTTGART CONGRESS

Circular to Delegates and Visitors Issued by the International Bureau.

International Socialist Bureau.
People's Palace.

Brussels, June, 1907.

To the Comrades Delegated to the Congress:

The International Socialist Bureau, in its sitting of the 9th ult., has taken the following actions:

1. The Bureau will meet on Friday, August 16th, at 3 p. m., at the Liederhalle to take the last measures in view of the organization of the International Congress. The delegates to the Bureau will receive a special invitation.

2. The Interparliamentary Commission will meet on Saturday, August 17th, at 11 a. m., at the Liederhalle. The Socialist legislative committees will hold a special convocation.

3. The first plenary opening sitting of the International Congress will be held at the Liederhalle on Sunday August 18th, at 11 a. m., to hear the speeches of welcome and to definitely draw up the order of the day.

4. On the same day, Sunday, August 18th, at 4:30 p. m., great public meetings in the open air will be held on the Volksfestplatz (popular festivals' place), near the Koenig Karls-Bruecke (King Charles' bridge), on the Neckar.

5. The congressists are invited to be present at the concert which will be given on Sunday evening at 8:30 in the great hall of the Liederhalle.

6. The divers national sections will meet in the halls of the Liederhalle on Monday, August 19th, at 9 a. m., to proceed to the verification of the credentials of their delegates, and their secretaries will transmit the validated lists to the secretary of the International Socialist Bureau.

7. The sections of the Congress, entrusted with the examination of one or several points put down in the order of the day, will meet on the same day, Monday, August, 19th, at 11 a. m.

8. The reporters and editors of Socialist papers will meet on Monday, August 19th, at 9 p. m., in one of the halls of the Liederhalle, in order to discuss a proposition tending to facilitate the communication of Socialist correspondence between the divers organs of the affiliated Parties and eventually to the creation of an international information office.

9. The plenary sittings will be held on the following days from 9 to 12 a. m. and from 2 to 6 p. m.

At the same sitting of June 9th, the Bureau had decided to submit to the Congress the following procedure and order of the day:

a) The Congress, assembled to approve the divers resolutions taken by the Bureau, would adopt these resolutions "as a whole," on the one hand, to gain time, and on the other, because these resolutions are the work of authorized delegates of all affiliated Parties.

b) For identical reasons, the Congress would adopt "as a whole" the regulations of the Congresses, of the Bureau and of the Interparliamentary Commission.

c) The Bureau proposes to reject an amendment of the Independent Labor Party, proposing not to require that the bona fide trade unions, invited to the International Congresses, be formally based on the principle of the class struggle.

d) The Bureau proposes to reject the proposition of the Italian Socialist Party in Switzerland, tending to create an identical membership card for all the organizations affiliated to the Bureau.

e) The Bureau proposes to transmit to the Interparliamentary Commission the proposition of the Social Democratic Federation of Great Britain, asking that the Socialist delegations of all parliaments should agree to present at the same time, in every parliament the projects of labor legislation relating to the same object.

f) The Bureau proposes to reject, the question being yet insufficiently mature, the proposition of the Transvaal and of France relative to the utility and choice of an International language.

g) The Bureau proposes not to discuss the proposition of the Social Democratic Women of Germany, relative to the democratisation of suffrage, but to accept the proposition of the Social Democratic Women of Austria asking for the insertion in the agenda of the right of suffrage for women.

h) The Bureau lastly proposes to draw up as follows the order of the day:

1. Miltarism and International Conflicts;
2. The Relations between the Socialist Political Parties and the Trade Unions;
3. The Colonial Question;
4. The emigration and immigration of working people;
5. Women suffrage.

i) The Bureau proposes to apportion as follows the votes, to which the national sections have a right, in virtue of article IIIb on the Regulation of Congresses.

To 20 votes are entitled: Germany, Austria-Bohemia, France, Great Britain, and Russia.

To 15 votes: Italy.

To 14 votes: The United States.

To 12 votes: Belgium.

To 10 votes: Denmark, Poland, and Switzerland.

To 18 votes: Unified Australia, Finland, Holland, and Sweden.

To 6 votes: Spain, Hungary, and Norway.

To 4 votes: South Africa, Argentine, Non-unified Australia, Bulgaria, Japan, Roumania, and Servia.

To 2 votes: Luxemburg.

In conformity with the scheme of regulations, each national section will have the right of admitting groups depending on the section. For instance, a group not affiliated with the Socialist Party, French section of the Labor International, will have to apply to the latter in order to be admitted to the Congress of Stuttgart. But the non-admitted organizations have the right to appeal to the Bureau. It is also the national section which distributes the votes alloted to it. But in the case the organizations forming sections have not been able to agree about the allotment of the votes, such allotment will be effected by the Bureau.

The Congress will be held at the Liederhalle. Besides a large hall for plenary sittings, the comrades will find there halls for the sections, a restaurant, a reading room where they will be able to consult the Socialist papers of most of the affiliated parties and lastly, an exhibition of pamphlets and books allowing congressists to get an idea of the richness of the Socialist literature of every country.

From this day on, the groups can obtain from their local committee of Stuttgart, provisional cards for their delegates. But these groups must get them through their national secretary, who will receive the cards and forward them to the groups. The delegates of Russia and Poland can also apply for these provisional cards to the representatives of these sections on the International Socialist Bureau.

The local committee of Stuttgart will find lodgings for the delegates to the Congress, but cannot do the same for the vistors to the Congress. The delegates to the Congress, in applying to the local committee, must add to their applications an attestation of their quality of delegate, signed by the secretary of their party or of their national section, or, for Russia and Poland, by their delegate to the International Socialst Bureau. They can also send their application through the intermediary of these secretaries or delegates to the Bureau. These applications for lodgings must be, at the latest on the 15th of July, in possession of the local committee of Stuttgart, who will immediately forward to the applicant a confirmative card; and then, through the intermediary of the above mentioned persons, a provisional delegate's card, bearing the address of the applicant for lodging. From the 16th to the 18th of August will be set up in the central hall of the station of Stuttgart an inquiry and lodging office.

All these measures have been taken to avoid trouble to the Congress and congressists.

For the Local Committee of Stuttgart,

H. Dietz.

12 Furtbachstrasse, Stuttgart.

The Executive Committee of the I. S. B.:

E. Anseele,
E. Vandervelde,
Cam. Huysmans, Sec'y.

P. S.—Socialist papers are invited to publish this circular.

THE MOVING FUND

List 126, Brooklyn, N. Y., P. Eigenlrod, 25c.; Mrs. Rowe, 25c.; E. Compton, 25c.; "Anon," 25c.; Mrs. Lucas, $1	$ 2.00
Arizona, Jerome, Ruth Fallon, 25c.; May Fallon, 25c.	.50
Connecticut, New Haven, J. Larson	.50
New Jersey, Somerville, C. Spahr	1.00
New York, New York City, Young Socialist Club, $3; "Schmidt," 50c.; H. Mittelberg, 50c.; J. Blake, 65c.; New York, Schenectady, H. Eisenach, $5	9.65
Pennsylvania, Reading, S. Hinkel	1.00
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Washington, Seattle, J. Grayson, 50c.; L. Oullette, 50c.; W. Fipps, 50c.; J. Walsh, 50c.; G. Gustafson, 50c.; D. O'Hanrahan, 50c.; W. Stephens, 50c.; H. Hart, 50c.; W. Reddington, $1; G. Carlson, 50c.; J. Schafer, $1; F. Kultz, 50c.; F. Hertz, 50c.; J. P. Kiegle, 50c.; C. Fleming, 50c.; C. Kaufman, 50c.; W. Farddee, $2; P. O'Hanrahan, 50	11.50
Total	27.15
Previously acknowledged	3,373.60
Grand total	$3,400.75

A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.,
Press Security League.

Friday, July 19, 1907.

THE "BRAVERY" OF ROYALTY

Matched by the "Bravery" of a Distinguished American Capitalist Representative.

In an exposure of a popular fallacy as to the bravery of the Czar and his prowess as a hunter, Maxim Gorki tells of how the Czar upon reaching the royal hunting preserve enters a specially constructed steel cage, and shoots at the game as it is rounded up past him by the peasants who alone brave the dangers of the hunt.

That the Czar has a worthy counterpart in the person of King Victor Emanuel III of Italy, seems apparent from the description of a boar-hunt in which participated the Italian king and the Hon. Geo. von L. Meyer, the new Postmaster General and former United States Ambassador to Italy.

During the course of an interview with James B. Morrow of the Boston "Globe" Mr. Meyer upon being asked to describe his hunt with King Victor said: "We went to the king's forest in my automobile. When the peasants drove the boars out of the dense underbrush, by blowing horns and other means, we fired from a platform on which we stood."

Brave Czar Nicholas! brave King Victor! brave Ambassador Meyer! Brave, indeed, is Royalty!

T. J. Boyle.

Revere, Mass.

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of the
AMSTERDAM CONGRESS

By DANIEL DE LEON

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WEEKLY PEOPLE
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Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription price of the Weekly People: 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months.

They wrong man greatly who say he is to be seduced by ease. Difficulty, abnegation, martyrdom, death, are allurements that act on the heart of man. Kindle the inner genial life of him, you have a flame that burns up all lower considerations.

—CARLYLE.

AFTER MALLOCK, AKED.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Aked, Rockefeller's pastor, English by birth and now a naturalized American, has celebrated his naturalization with a speech, address or sermon in the course of which he establishes the contrasts between England and America that have caused him to throw British citizenship overboard. The leading contrast is this: "Here you have no House of Lords to sit on your chest and stifle your ambitions." It is but the other day that a Briton, Prof. Mallock, was imported to stem the flood of Socialism. He failed egregiously. Now the same attempt is to be tried, along another line, by another importation.

Competition, says Marx, breeds monopoly, and monopoly, in turn, breeds competition. The experience made by competitors that their mutual throatcutting is wasteful causes them to combine. The increased profits made by these combinations starts a fresh competition: idle capital sets up competing plants. The new competition, thus bred by "monopoly," speedily learns the lesson taught by the first competition. Combination is again the result. The still higher profits made by the still more powerful combine, again breeds fresh competition by again inciting cupidity after its increased profits; and so on. Clear is the fact that each new combine is more powerful than the preceding one. Larger capital is needed from step to step. In the measure that larger capital is requisite for each successive competitive stage, it follows that the competitive field is every time narrowed down to fewer competitors. Only a decreasing number are equipped with enough capital to enter the field. A larger and ever larger number are, from stage to stage, left out. The effect of this process is double. On the one hand, the opportunities for an independent existence are narrowed; on the other hand, the power of the privileged few increases in such measure that they actually "sit on your chest and stifle your ambitions." In a large number of staples the development has reached this stage. We have today in America, not one House of Lords; we have a score of them; these being intimately connected, it is not a simple British House of Lords that sits on our American chest and stifles our ambitions, it is a score-fold House of Lords that to-day presses upon our chest.

It looks as if the Aked attempt at stifling the rising American intelligence is now to be made under the cloak of papers of naturalization. Did not the attempters' judgment fail them when they placed the Rev. Dr. Charles Aked of all pulpits, into the pulpit of the Standard Oil, the most colossal monopoly of all?

"A HIGHLY CRITICAL TIME."

The agony of the politicians who have hitherto sought jobs in and through the Democratic party is thrillingly summarized by the Galveston "Daily News" which shares the agony. The Democratic party is dead and does not know it.

Political parties are not bands of depredators animated solely by the greed for booty. These do gather, like barnacles, around the ship of party. They are not the party. A political party, from the day that the violent turmoil of internal struggles was transferred from the field of actual battle, to the peaceful field of the hustings, is a reflex of economic interests. The economic interests, originally reflected in the variety of parties which finally merged in the Republican party have, in the natural course of events, assumed absolute control. The Democratic party with its old leaven of Jeffersonian An-Archism grounded on small holdings, is to-day a burnt-out star. Its light still glimmers through the political space: the star itself is dead. To-day the Republican party could elect and seat a yellow dog for President, if it chose to put up such. It would not be the yellow dog that would be elected and seated. The election and seating would merely attest the fact that the next party, the logical party to measure itself with the Republican was not yet powerfully enough evolved to take the political field, nor yet equipped with the economic "army of occupation" requisite to enforce its fiat.

Well may the political barnacles of the Democratic party deem their plight a critical one. The ship they once fastened themselves to has become but a raft, tossed upon the waves. It has lost its ship character. It no longer can land into port.

HEARST FULLFILLING HIS MISSION.

Believers in the theory that the ballot, without the physical force to back it up, can overthrow the capitalist system have been wise men in one respect. They did not shout: "Now, what do you say to that!" when Hearst, the duly elected and counted out Mayor of New York, obtained an Act of the Legislature ordering a recount. That Act is now several months old. It is not yet enforced. One obstacle after another has been thrown in its path. The latest is a move to suspend the enforcement of the Act "until it has been pronounced constitutional." The bare thought of suspending an Act that is in the interest of capitalist society until the Act be "pronounced constitutional" is so droll as to illumine the move in the present instance. In the meantime Comptroller Metz is preparing figures to show that the enforcement of the Act would cost "the taxpayers" $180,000 in stenographer's fees alone, and he is preparing papers to prove that the $180,000 would come direct out of the pockets of the Working Class.

Let credit be given where credit is due. The absence of the shout of joy from the camp of the pure and simple political Socialists is evidence that these gentry are not visionary, at least not as visionary as their tenets would lead one to believe. True enough, in the measure that they are freed from the charge of visionariness the charge of corrupt purposes grows heavier. But a corrupt visionary is a worse case than a visionary who is not corrupt, or a corruptionist who is not visionary.

THE "BEST OF ALL POSSIBLE SYSTEMS."

The petition in bankruptcy brought by Waterbury and others against Coolidge and Stowe of the suspended stock exchange house of W. L. Stowe & Co., calls attention to, and illuminates one of the false claims oftenest made in support of the capitalist system. The claim is that this social system is beautiful in its guarantee of safety and security to the individual citizen. In exemplification of this claim, the defenders of capitalism point to the fortunes, the pinnacles of success, accumulated by their model citizens. The inference is drawn that capitalism affords complete protection to the individual in his possession of the accumulated fruits of his effort and ability, and that thereby is guaranteed to the individual the greatest possible safety and security.

The Stowe & Co. bankruptcy proceedings and the results that will follow in their wake serve to illustrate the utter insecurity that obtains under capitalism. Whether Coolidge and Stowe, the members composing the firm, have actually gone bankrupt in the dealings of Stowe & Co., or whether they have committed fraud, we do not know; and, if they are bankrupt, whether that condition is due to acts of their own, or resulted from the failure of some of their debtors, is a matter we cannot inquire into. Beginning, however, with the knowledge of Stowe & Co. going into bankruptcy, we may watch from this point a wave of property losses sweeping over those who are not responsible for, and who could not by any possible movement of theirs have protected themselves from those losses. Waterbury's claim against Stowe & Co. is $125,839. He, and each of the other depositors, loses and loses heavily, all through no fault of their own. As a result of these losses many of these claimants, no doubt, will themselves become insolvent, involving, in turn, their creditors in losses and failures. Thus the capitalist system leaves every individual property owner broadly exposed to losses he cannot possibly ward off. Under Capitalism we have "Communism of Loss."

Due to its very largeness, modern property cannot be personally possessed and taken care of by the owner, as the Indian possessed and took care of his bow and arrows, nor even possessed as the civilized wealth producer possessed his small shop a few decades ago. Modern property is possessed by the possession of a title to it, in the shape of stocks, bonds, certificates of bank deposit, bills receivable, etc. Out of this system of ownership (a system unavoidable if modern institutions are to be owned at all in private) there arises an insecurity that is inescapable. The failure of any considerable business concern sets in motion a succession of losses and failures; creditors, and the creditors of creditors, tier after tier, they fall like bricks in a row. A system under which one's possessions would be more exposed can hardly be imagined. And this situation, precarious as it is, is aggravated and its evils increased a hundred fold by the fact that when one is despoiled of his property under capitalism he is thereby thrown into wage-slavery, with hardly a possibility of ever again being possessed of more than a meagre living, though bound to incessant toil. So far from guaranteeing security to the individual, it is seen that capitalism menaces all with constant danger, and is continuously putting many upon the rack.

One may have great wealth. That cannot make his condition secure. He may lose it, and to lose it under capitalism is irrecoverable disaster. Socialism only can afford security to the individual, for security rests not mainly upon the protection afforded the individual in the possession of what he has. Security can flow only from the establishment of a social system under which work will produce wealth for the worker.

There is nothing curious in the incident that Harry G. Laws, a teacher in Southern Indiana, having memorized the speeches made by William Jennings Bryan, went crazy, and is now placed for safe-keeping in an asylum. A sufficient strain was placed upon Bryan's audiences and readers when reading or hearing arguments that amounted practically to a recommendation for the adoption of Socialist money before the establishment of the Socialist Commonwealth. Speeches by an anti-Socialist in favor of a system of money that presupposes collective ownership is enough to bewilder the steadiest. To learn such speeches by heart is more than the elasticity of the human brain can stand. Harry G. Law's brain was crippled for life.

Bankers, preachers, professors, and the rest of the pillars of capitalist intelligence are "amazed beyond measure" at the appalling increase of thefts in banks, New York banks leading. The observation has been made that children of parsons are the greatest rakes. Of course, familiarized with hypocrisy, at its very fountain-head, parsons' children go to the dogs. There's nothing to be amazed about, surely not on the part of bankers, when their clerks, familiarized with theft at its very source, should practice the thing on their own hook; and should begin with their own employers.

A shiver must have run down the back of Mr. Van Lieu, the Montana capitalist now in Russia to study the ways of the Russian Government in settling labor troubles. Mr. Van Lieu's model, as described by himself, was Gen. Alikhanoff. The General's methods were simplicity itself: "Is a workingman on strike? Hang him! And hung he was." The dispatches from Russia now inform us that Gen. Alikhanoff was blown to shreds by a bomb. Barbarism breeds barbarism. When it comes to highhandedness, two can play the game.

The will of Isidor Wormser, the banker, is an extensive enlargement of Paul Lafargue's brilliant maxim—"Charity is to plunder wholesale and return retail." Mr. Wormser acquired vast wealth; he leaves a scrawny $15,000 to Charity.

What did Roosevelt mean when, in speaking upon the subject of "employers' liability law," he declared: "It is neither just, expedient, nor humane" that workmen should assume "all the ordinary risks of their occupations." "No law is more emphatically needed." Does Roosevelt mean that the employer should be compelled to give some of his own money to every workman who meets with an accident? How can such an assault upon the employer be justified? Or does Roosevelt recognize that the wealth of the employer is wealth robbed from the employe? Is it a principle of the "Square Deal" that the employe is to be robbed of his product, but if injured, justice, expediency and humanity demand that he get a part of it back?

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN FRANCE

GROWTH IN REVOLUTIONARY STAMINA OF THE FRENCH PROLETAIRE UNDER THE GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOR.

By A. Bruckere, Paris.

A foreign Socialist, arriving now in France, would be pleased by the mental state of this country, which presents some remarkable forecasts of a revolutionary movement. We do not go yet, indeed, as far as Russia did in 1905, but at the very time Russia seems exhausted by its marvelous exertions and falls into parliamentarian and farcical Doumas, a real revolutionary spirit is growing in France.

Under capitalism, there is always something burning somewhere. The bourgeois government is, in France, in the hands of the so-called Radicals. But, strange to say, the history of the last eighteen months is full of the war waged by the "reformist" bourgeoisie against the unions organized in the C. G. T. (General Confederation of Labor).

Agitation for Sunday Rest.

The Parliament has voted (last July 13th), a law for a weekly rest, for, in Catholic France, Sunday is not a general holiday; a large number of plants are working, and the greater number of shops are open.

The capitalists, and specially the small shopkeepers, opposed stubbornly the Sunday rest, and the law was not enforced.

Meetings of shop assistants were held for the enforcement of the law; in some places riots occurred. In Paris, on January 20th a monster manifestation took place. But the "reformist" government broke all manifestations by military force, just as they broke all strikes last year. These "reformists" use freely martial law. The results of the agitation for a weekly rest have been momentous, for the faith in legal action has disappeared. Of what use is it to have "reforms" voted, if they are not enforced?

"Revolutions are not made by laws," said Marx, and we see by experience now that the law cannot make even the most trifling changes. Legality is a fallacy. We have to destroy the law.

Unions of State Employees.

The fight has been particularly heated between the State and the unions of State employees, for the State denied some of its employees the right of forming unions.

The State employees (post office clerks, etc.) did not bother about a theoretical "right." They built their unions. The promoters of these unions were sentenced with the greatest disregard of all lawful forms, but the unions remained unshaken, and protested against their "boss," the State.

A manifesto of all the unions of civil servants declared that the State is a Moloch, and that "its history is written with mud and blood."

Among the State employees are the primary school teachers, who have been till now the staunchest political supporters of the bourgeois republican government. They have now declared themselves to be proletarians just as any other workmen, and their unions joined the celebrated C. G. T., the nightmare of the French bourgeois. Such are the men who are teaching the young generation. They are preparing a revolutionary harvest for the near future.

Radical Cabinet vs. the C. G. T.

The last congressional elections, in May, 1906, were carried on to the cry of "Reform!" The Clemenceau-Briand-Viviani cabinet is the most "reformist" ministry one can imagine, (Clemenceau is a semi-anarchist radical, Briand and Viviani are ex-Socialists a la Millerand), but this radical parliament voted only two reforms.

The first one is the Separation of State and Church, which is certainly not a good affair for the Catholic church, but not really so bad as it looks.

The second one is an increase of the salary of congressmen from 9,000 francs up to 15,000 francs a year. That's all the parliament has done, and that is not much.

On the other hand, all strikes are usually broken by military force. The French capitalists do not need Pinkertons, for the national army is used as a Pinkerton agency.

"Bankrupt radicalism!" has become the war cry of the Socialist Party.

In that great duel the proletariat has sometimes the best of it. In March, 1907, the operatives of the electric works in Paris walked out in a body, without the least warning, and the Premier, Clemenceau, knew a strike was on when the light on his desk died away. The department stores closed in a hurry, the theatres did not play, the streets in some places were lighted with torches.

Sometimes the government has the upper hand. Industrialist militants are arrested under the most futile pretences, and pitilessly sentenced by the bourgeois jury. Disguised detectives go to private union meetings and make reports of the speeches. Levy and Bousquet were sentenced to two years in prison each, on false police reports. My friend George Yvetot, one of the two secretaries of the C. G. T., and one of the most courageous men I ever met, was sentenced to four years in prison on the evidence of some alcoholic scabs.

It is the reign of political detectives. This government a la Russia creates naturally an opposition a la Russia. Lawful action is, little by little, considered by sensible men as farcical. "Direct action" is the word of the day.

The Wine Growers' Agitation.

Even the class considered as the most conservative one, the "independent farmer," the small land proprietor, now uses direct action.

In the southern part of France, on the sunny shores of the Mediterranean sea, some districts are almost exclusively inhabited by wine growers. The natural processes of capitalism reduced the selling price of wine below the cost price. The cost price is about 16 francs a hectoliter, and the selling price drops sometimes to 8 francs.

The misery of the wine grower could be somewhat lightened by prohibiting the industrial manufacturing of artificial wine with sugar. The reformist government denied this reform, as all others; then the wine growers used "direct action."

Without the assistance of any politician they held meetings. "No politics with us, and hurrah for our natural wine!" Every Sunday there was a meeting. At Argeliers, a small country place, there were 80 men. Some weeks later, at Narbonne, there were 40,000, and their language became threatening. At Montpelier there were 400,000. Some arrived on foot, others in carriages, many by rail, without paying.

After the Montpelier meeting, on June 10th, the town councillors of all townships resigned, and the tax collectors were driven away. "We shall pay no taxes, and municipal life will be stopped, as long as the State will not grant us what we want."

It is the general strike of taxpayers.

On July 1st, at Beziers, a place of 42,000 inhabitants, there were no candidates for municipal elections, and not a single citizen voted.

Such crises are produced by the economic anarchy of capitalism, and there are no remedies within the reach of capitalism to cure them. Clemenceau did not see any other remedy than physical force. Some 50,000 soldiers were transported from the north to the wine-growing districts; in Narbonne, a town of 28,000, there are now more soldiers than adult inhabitants.

The leaders, Albert, Faerroul, and the Argeliers Committee, were arrested, but the people rebelled, riots occurred, detectives were lynched, and—a fact unique in the history of the last 37 years, a fact of incommensurable importance—several regiments rebelled.

Military mutinies are the most extraordinary fact of this movement; they are the living proofs that the success of anti-militarist propaganda is, in continental Europe, the condition of the victory of Socialism. The bourgeoisie was so deadly afraid that they did not dare to punish the rebelled soldiers. Their best weapon, the army, is broken.

Like the crew of the Potemkin, two years ago, the 17th regiment rebelled at Agde, and marched towards Beziers, one of the centers of the movement. The 81st regiment was sent against the 17th, but the rebelled regiment, commanded by corporals, manoeuvred skilfully in order to begin a battle, and the 81st heartily surrendered. The 17th was enthusiastically greeted by the people at Beziers, and surrendered only when the government promised to this new Potemkin crew that nobody would be punished. The 17th regiment is now sent to Tunis.

When hearing of this extraordinary event Kaiser Wilhelm declared "When cholera begins among our neighbors, none of us can rejoice."

The other parts of the French proletariat are not yet ready, and, moreover, the proletariat of other countries is far from being ready for a simultaneous movement, consequently the wine growers will be defeated, but they have given us a picture of the coming revolution.

Many Socialists expect this coming revolution in continental Europe, beginning with a general strike and winning by military revolts.

All modern revolutions have won by military revolts. The English bourgeois won with Cromwell, the American bourgeois won with Washington; such regiments as the Gardes Francaises and Chateauvieux played a prominent part in the French revolution of 1789, and the 45th regiment in 1830. The Commune was a military revolution, begun by the 88th regiment and ended by the Parisian battalions. Many military mutinies have occurred in Russia during the last two years.

A government which has the army with it, has always the upper hand. Look at Nicholas. We cannot make the revolution against the army; revolutions are made with the army.

Some Features of the Wine Growers' Movement.

When congressmen came from Paris back to their rebelled constituencies, their constituents called them names and pushed them again into the railroad cars. "Go back to Paris, we do not want you," they cried.

"No politicians," said the rebelled peasants, just as the industrialists say "No politics in the union."

A soldier of the 17th regiment was met by a peasant in a village. "What will the government do next?" said the peasant. "I have 60 cartridges," replied the soldier, "that's a goverment of my own."

Bossism and Federalism.

The People (May 25th, 1907), published an extract from the Glasgow Herald about our French C. G. T. This article gives a good idea of the panic stricken bourgeois, but contains a gross inaccuracy concerning the organization.

"One of the first conditions of admission to the Confederation is that each syndicate must give a written declaration that it will blindly obey the orders of the central body, i. e., that it will strike or work by word of command," said the Glasgow Herald correspondent.

The truth is just the contrary.

One of the best elements of strength in industrialism, in France, is its federalist organization.

Each union is autonomous; it joins the federation of its industry, or of its craft (but the number of craft federations is decreasing), and, at the same time, the Trade Council of its town. Both affiliations to the federation and to the trade council are necessary.

The C. G. T. is the great whole composed of all the federations and trade councils, but the Confederal Committee has no dictatorial power. Each federation, each trade council, is autonomous; even the resolutions of the convention are not imperative.

One may discuss, from a theoretical standpoint, the good or evil of such an organization. We do not care for theory; practice is everything, and we think this organization good because it has splendid practical results.

Contrary to German Social Democracy and craft unions, there is no bossism in the C. G. T. Internal strifes are day by day less active; each union is more and more accustomed to self-help and self-government, and, altogether, there is such a marvellous unity of action in the C. G. T. that the bourgeois believe a terrible discipline reigns among the federated unions. Liberty, better than authority, makes our unity. Theoretical controversies do not mean much. In every-day action the so-called reformists have sometimes been bolder than the so-called revolutionists.

The Stuttgart Congress.

French Socialists are now discussing the next International Congress. There are three great questions written on its agenda:

1. Anti-militaraism.
2. Relations between the political party and the unions.
3. Emigration and immigration.

The French are not specially interested in the immigration question, but it is doubtful whether they would support a resolution promoting a utopian legislation against the immigration of "inferior races."

Laws against "foreign labor" are one of the fads of our most contemned nationalists, and the Socialist policy concerning the Italian and Belgian workers coming to France, is to make them join their unions and have a higher standard of life.

The Socialist Labor Party of Belgium has just voted a resolution condemning all laws against the immigration of workingmen, coming, bona fide, to a foreign country.

Our last Limoges Convention adopted a resolution in favor of antimili-

(Continued on page 5.)

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I heard a ridiculous man talking last evening. He was espousing the rights of the working class.

UNCLE SAM—It that ridiculous?

B. J.—Why certainly. In view of the fact that the poverty of the working people and their so-called misery—

U. S.—So-called misery?

B. J.—Anyway, in view of the fact that their poverty and their misery are due in a large measure to their extravagance, their immorality and their aversion to work.

U. S.—You are quite sure of that?

B. J.—Why, certainly. A man, by economy, push and hard work can place himself in a position of comfort.

U. S.—That's all very beautiful. Now, what is it you want?

B. J.—I want you to agree that to espouse the rights of the working class is ridiculous.

U. S.—I want you to first agree with me that you are a Heathen Chinee.

B. J.—But I am not.

U. S.—Certainly you are. In view of the fact that your eyes slant downward, that you carry a pigtail and that you wear your shirt outside of your trousers, what else can you be but a Heathen Chinee?

B. J.—But my eyes don't slant downward; I don't carry a pigtail; and as to my shirt, I don't wear it outside of my trousers. You are off your base.

U. S.—But you will agree that if my premises were right my conclusion that you are a Heathen Chinee would be right too, won't you?

B. J.—Yes, it would; but they aren't.

U. S.—And so I would agree with you that, if your premises about the characteristics of the workingmen, and about the capacity of "push, hard work and economy" to place a man in comfort, were correct, I would agree with you that it is ridiculous to espouse the workingman's cause. But these premises are as much "off" as the premises from which the conclusion followed that you were a Heathen Chinee.

B. J.—Well, let's look into my premises.

U. S.—Now you talk. When you started you incurred the very ugly error of starting with a debatable proposition for your premises, and then trying to debate the conclusion. The real point to settle is that which you took for a "fact." I deny your premises or "facts" in toto. Now prove them.

B. J.—Which fact do you deny?

U. S.—Every one of them. It is not true that the misery and the poverty of the working class is due in any measure to their extravagance, immorality or aversion to work. Each of these allegations is false. Neither is it true that economy, push and hard work are enough to put a man in comfort. Now trot out your proofs. Begin with the "extravagance" of the workingman.

B. J.—Hem; well—hem—

U. S.—Stuck? Well, proceed on his "immorality."

B. J.—Hem; hem—well—

U. S.—Stuck again? Now take up his aversion to work.

B. J.—Hem; hem. Well—

U. S.—Stuck a third time. Now see here, even the lying census reports don't allow the average workingman over $1 a day the year around. What is there to economize on? If a man has to hire himself to a capitalist he can't get more pay than his market value, and that is determined by the supply of labor and the demand. If he gets a job, the price is barely enough to get along with. In order to get along without hiring himself he must have capital enough to employ others. Where is he going to get that capital from? The poverty of the workingman is the result not of aversion to work or the like, but of the private ownership of the machinery to work with; he, not owning that, must sell himself in wage slavery, and wage slavery allows no margin to rise from. If economy were a wealth producer then the workers would be millionaires and the millionaires would be paupers. Just invest in some Labor News Company and Socialist Books; the reading of them will have upon your head the effect of a duster in a neglected house.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

ORGANIZING IN YOUNGSTOWN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Owing to the large growth in the membership of Local 196, I. W. W., I think an account of this growth well worth publication in your paper.

Despite the contemptible efforts, on the part of the leading officers of the pure and simple trades union, to squash the growth of the I. W. W. while in its infancy one year ago, by scabbing upon the Slaters and Tinners, the progress being made here indicates that Youngstown will yet be the banner city of Industrial Unionism. Much credit is due R. Roadhouse for his activities here a year ago. Local 196, seeing the necessity of having an organizer, have now secured the services of E. R. Markley and the agitation is being carried on in full blast. At an open air meeting held on the public square by C. L. Covert and E. R. Markley Saturday, July 13, a large stack of applications were handed in. Becoming completely out of application blanks, backs of envelopes and old tobacco packages were made to answer the purpose.

J. R. Maley, Secretary.

Youngstown, O., July 15, 1907.

THE WORKING CLASS OF ROME SPOKE LATIN FLUENTLY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:

An editorial in the Daily People of the 10th inst. condemns the use of an artificial universal language, although admitting that some international language will eventually be adopted, which, the writer asserts, will probably be the Latin. This prediction does not seem justified, as Latin is highly inflected and the tendency of modern languages is to do away with unnecessary inflection, as can be seen by comparing English with Anglo-Saxon, German, Danish and Swedish with Gothic, French, Italian and Spanish with Latin. Evolution must go forward, as every Socialist knows, and to adopt Latin would be to go backward.

The only language that has any chance of success is Esperanto. Although an artificial language, the words are not arbitrarily invented—with the exception of less than 50 out of some 4,000 roots. More than one-half of these roots can be readily recognized by persons of but little education. A man understanding English, German and French can understand nearly all of them.

The inflections of the nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs are only seventeen and can be learned in half an hour. Consequently it is foolish to imagine that any of the nations will adopt as a world tongue a language like the ancient Latin, with its numerous inflections, and to which most persons, at least the working class, would have to devote some years to the study of its inflections alone, to say nothing of the words to be memorized.

As a matter of fact half of the Esperanto roots are derived from Latin, and the others have been taken from English and German. Ancient Latin may do for college professors, lawyers and others who belong to the "upper class," but for the proletariat it can never be of any use. We Socialists can let the "upper classes" look out for themselves.

What harm it can do for Socialists to assist in spreading Esperanto, I cannot see. Possibly some may object to it because some of its adherents belong to the bourgeoise. Many who speak English or other languages also belong to the bourgeoise, but I have never heard any comrade advise us to give up English or any other language simply because the bourgeoise speak it. Yours fraternally,

Frederic L. Comstock.

Brooklyn, July 12.

JOINED IN WEDLOCK.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 15.—John Vierthaler, member of the Wisconsin State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, and Emma Hentschel, have been united in wedlock here. All luck to them, is the wish of their many friends.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN FRANCE

(Continued from page 4.)

tarism, promoting, in case of a war "parliamentary action, public agitation and manifestations, and even general strike and insurrection."

On that question there will be two tendencies in Stuttgart: anti-militarism, and a comical patriotic internationalism, supported by our German brothers. The leaders of the German Social Democracy do not like anti-militarism, because they want a big vote, and anti-militarism is a poor electoral platform.

At any rate, the anti-militarist question can no longer be evaded. In case of a war will you stand with your fellow-workers on the other side of the frontier and take advantage of this first-class opportunity for accomplishing the revolution, or will you stand with the bourgeois of your supposed "Vaterland?"

Will the motto of the Internationale become: "Proletaires of all countries, murder each other!"

August Bebel's patriotism has shocked many French Socialists. However, the so-called Guesdist tendency will support Bebel's nationalist internationalism.

On the burning question of trade unionism, the same Limoges Convention voted the following resolution:

"The working class will emancipate itself by labor unionism, using the general strike, and by the conquest of public power for the expropriation of capitalism.

"This double action will be the more effective if the political and the economic organizations have full autonomy, labor unionism having the same aim as Socialism."

Is there not something similar in this resolution to the Chicago Manifesto, which declares that the I. W. W. will have no connection with any political party?

The autonomy of the political and economic organizations is so complete, in France, that not a single French union was represented at Amsterdam, in 1904, and none will be present at Stuttgart. We consider the Stuttgart Congress as the convention of the political electoral organizations, and it would be desirable that the industrial organizations have an international convention of their own.

The question to be dealt with is a question of practice. It is not "the aim of the unions must be Socialism," but it is "Shall the parliamentary leaders of the Socialist Party control the unions?"

The policy of autonomy of the two organizations, electoral and industrial, has given in France a splendid development to revolutionary industrialism; we judge a policy according to its own results.

Division of work is a great rule; if an organization specializes itself in electoral agitation, and another one specializes itself in industrial organization, both electoral and industrial labors are better performed.

The word "economic" used for industrial unionism is perhaps not quite accurate. "Political" would be better, for, in its true etymological sense "political" means "what belongs to the whole city," what is more general than the craft. The Limoges resolution means that the political action of the proletariat has two forms—electoral and industrial. The Socialist Party performs the electoral action, and the unions perform the industrial action. Both organizations must be entirely distinct, or one would spoil the other.

As on anti-militarism, so on the burning question of trade unionism will there be at Stuttgart two tendencies. There will be, on one side, the "big vote" and parliamentary tendency, which consider that the union is played out, a mere secondary thing. On the other side will be the revolutionary industrialists, true to the old Marxian spirit, who consider that the union is the essential thing, the best weapon in the every-day fight, and the frame of the Socialist society.

No matter where the majority will be. As the Greek philosopher who demonstrated movement by walking, we shall demonstrate industrialism by its victory over capitalism.

A news item in the Times tells of the suicide of Leo Smith. Smith was a workingman who had reached the age of forty-four, that age when it is said of a workingman: "He has outlived his usefulness. Take him out and shoot him." Having been laid off last Tuesday, Smith had but ten cents left. Side by side with this news item, was a notice of time and place when the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Bowman, Senior Bishop, etc., will celebrate his 90th birthday. A striking difference is there not between the lot of him who gets his means of living by working for wages, and the lot of him who becomes a beneficiary of this system of labor exploitation?

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear Little Comrades:

Something that surprises me very much is that there are many people who say they love history, who read everything that looks like history, and yet, when it comes to present-day history they turn up their noses.

They devour the stories of ancient heroes and know nothing about the heroes of to-day. They go wild over the song "John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave. But his soul goes marching on." Then when Haywood is on trial for being true to his fellow-workers, three-fourths of these history lovers and hero-worshipers do not even know anything about it.

What I want to make you feel is that history is the true story of human events. And every day of our lives is a page in our history.

We can make our histories read of proud noble deeds or of shameful ones.

Read the history of the past but don't forget that it is more important to know the history that is being made now. Watch it carefully. Cut clippings and keep scrap books. Learn all you can each day of what is being done for and by your own class, the working class. Some day you will find all this like a treasure laid by:

"Count that day lost, whose low descending sun
Views from thy hands no worthy action done."

Lovingly,

AUNT ANNETTA.

A MOTHER'S DREAM.

Have you ever had a dream so real that even after you have awakened you still dream on? You just like to think on it over and over again as if you were still dreaming it.

Well, I had just such a dream. I am still smacking my lips at the taste it left in my mouth.

The first thing I can remember was that I was a child again. Now that was something I didn't ever wish for. There are so many things children want that parents can't give them. They dream of the time when they will go to work and, of course, then they can have everything. That is a dream that has a bad awakening.

But somehow or other my being a child again wasn't at all bad. In fact, I had forgotten I had ever been a grown-up.

There I was playing "ring around a rosy," and the other dear old games, among the happiest, healthiest group of children I ever could imagine.

Not one of them but his cheeks were like those of the red, red apples, his eyes as bright as the morning star. Sick? Not one! Why should they be? The playground was surrounded by beautiful trees of various kinds, each labeled, so each child knew them by name wherever they might see them. The beautiful flower beds, with the fountain in the center and the different simple yet palace-like buildings playing peek-a-boo from behind slumps of trees all made it look not like a park. No policeman walking about and signs of "don'ts" and "keep offs" poking their noses at you. Oh, no, this was more like fairyland than anything you could dream of.

When I was all out of breath I sat down. Then for the first time I remember taking notice of my surroundings. Off to one side was a group of about ten children, each with a little microscope. Some had paper and pencil, and some leaves.

The girls wore bloomers instead of dresses, as was their custom, when they wished to romp or go tramping in the woods. Among them was a fresh, sweet-faced young woman, dressed as comfortably and simply as all the children were.

This was their teacher. You would hardly think it. Each child worked by himself, and when somethinig interesting was discovered he told it to the rest. When he could not get what he was looking for he asked some one about him and only when impossible to help oneself was it creditable to ask the teacher.

They were so interested that they did not seem to notice the noise at all.

When the teacher and some of the children grew tired they excused themselves and left. All remained just as orderly as before. When the remainder felt they needed assistance they called another sweet motherly-faced woman who cheerfully helped them.

It seems as if they never knew what it was to see a tired ("cranky," I used to hear it called) teacher. There were so many on hand who loved to do the work that none had to work until they got tired enough to become cranky.

Suddenly music was heard and all took their places according to their particular grade. Each small group was under the instruction of a guide or teacher.

During the exercise one little boy near me tore quite a large rent in his waist. But he did not cry. Why should he? His mother knew that the exercise was necessary to the health of her child and that there were more waists to be had when wanted. You see, every little boy's parents received their full share of what they produced for the good of all.

If anything was worth while repairing there were expert repairers to do it. And they were just as proud of, and respected for, their work as if they were Parisian dressmakers or artists. So you see why neither the boy nor his mother needed to be unhappy.

It would take too long to tell all my dream so I shall hasten to close.

When the heat of the sun was over they all gathered in a large amphitheatre such as they used to have in olden times in Rome. They sang songs of labor and love. Each class had their chosen one tell of the most useful and important things that happened during the day. Nothing but pleasantness seemed to be told, and the greatest applause was for the ones who tried the hardest, whether they succeeded or not.

For instance, one told of a hard problem in physics that his class could not work out and finished by saying that they had not yet asked their teacher. So that would be their task again to-morrow. There were three cheers for them.

All sang a cheering good-night song when school was closed, and automobiles appeared in which about twenty children belonging to a certain district got in and were quickly taken to their respective homes where happy parents or guardians awaited them.

A small group of children remained on the grounds. I asked if those were orphans. Oh, no, I was told. Those were little people who wished to remain for a visit with some of the teachers who lived here.

I soon learned that there were very few orphans. People were so well brought up that disease and early death were almost unknown. Then, too, the working hours were so short and the shops so airy and sanitary, and safe in every way, that these little people rarely heard of any papas or mammas being killed.

Besides, when it did happen that little ones were left without parents, there were always loving relatives or friends who were glad to keep them until they grew up. For everybody had such good opportunity to earn all they needed that it wasn't necessary to put these little people away from loving homes.

At this I was so delighted that I clapped my hands in glee. Then I blinked and blinked and was just going to be sad because I woke from my dream when a tiny voice whispered that some day my dream would be real, under the Socialist Republic.

CHARM.

It is a presence sweet and rare,
A something oft attained by Art,
Yet oft possessed, all unaware,
By folk of simple mind and heart.

And he that has it cannot pass
The secret on with gold or name;
It vanishes like dew on grass,
Or heat that hovers over flame.

In books that man but little seeks,
Neglected or forgotten long,
This living essence dwells and speaks
In happy rhymes of deathless song.

The subtlest of all mystic things,
'Tis strange indeed that it should be,
When worn by poets, beggars, kings,
The garment of Simplicity.

And you that seek it never find,
And you that have it never tell;
And all that strive to catch and bind,
Can only startle and dispel.

E. C.

TO OUR AMERICAN GIRLS.

We see what effect Mrs. Adams' brave words of cheer and courage had upon the minds and actions of the Revolltionists. We must add the effect it had on the future of America.

We may feel today that there is not much difference as to freedom between America of 1776 and America of 1907, but what there is was honorably shared in the getting of it, by women.

Mrs. Adams was not the only woman who aided in gaining the victory over King George III. Oh, no!

Every man who shouldered a musket left a home, usually a farm. Upon that farm and its product depended not only those who remained at home but the whole army. Seven years the war lasted. The colonists were poor, unaided. Other countries would no more loan them money to carry on war than would other business men draw their money from their stores. shops or banks and loan it to your father when he struggled with failure or business war..

America was poor. Whatever food, clothes and scanty comforts the men possessed came, nine-tenths of it, from the hands of the women at home. Business, what there was of it, was managed by the women.

Courage is needed to shoulder a gun and suffer the pangs of war you think! What courage must it take to send your best beloved to death and do it with smiles?

Hunger and want? It is easy to go hungry when you haven't anything to eat. But imagine packing and sending the last mouthful away when the stomach would clutch at it if it had hands.

Who fixed bandages and nursed the injured when brought home? The women.

Not only courage, but good sensible advice, was given the leaders of the Revolution. Mrs. Adams, for instance, was James Otis' sister, and she was his equal in mind and courage. George Washington communicated very frequently with her on measures of importance. It was from her he received, he said, not only words of cheer but good hard common sense advice.

She was not the only one. There were others of whom we shall hear some other time.

LITTLE TALKS TO LITTLE FOLKS.

(Origial, Selected and Otherwise.)

Florence M. Carliph.

PURPOSE.

Mean to do something well worth your while,
Something that's grand and true;
Waste not your life in purposeless ways,
That life so young unto you.

Look well and clearly; make not your goal
Aught that's unworthy or low!
Aim nobly, think closely, plan deeply,
Frame your life's Destiny now!

Strive for our Purpose something to do,
Our Purpose just and fair.
Aim true from our Slavery to free us;
Waste not your time in prayer.

Join in the battle to reach our aim,
The aim that brightens your way.
Heedless of aught, of glory or fame.
Our Reward? The Triumph Day!

A clear, strong purpose faithfully followed leads to success.

Courage and patience conquer all difficulties.

Life, however short, is made still shorter by waste of time.

Time never hangs on the hands which seek to improve it.

ORGANIZING THE REVOLUTION.

Splendid Work Begun and Must Be Followed Up—Let All Take Hold.

To the members and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party.

Comrades:—

Never has the membership of a working class organization so loyally and steadfastly supported its cause as have you, during the problems and struggles of the past two years. You have been foremost in organizing protest meetings and raising funds for our imprisoned comrades in Idaho. Most enthusiastically did you rush to the relief of our forces in Russia, sending them some $3,500. The moving of your plant involved the expenditure of nearly $4,000. Meanwhile, your small bands have conducted local agitation and organization, strengthening your position and increasing your forces. This has meant simply the sacrifice of leisure and the few pleasures which you might have enjoyed had you been deaf to the call of duty. In many cases it has even meant fewer clothes and less food than you have needed.

With the opening of the summer campaign, meetings are multiplying and organizers are being placed in the field. Your National Executive Committee favors the policy, for the present, of placing its salaried organizers permanently in the larger cities where they can build an organization, at the least expense and with the greatest success.

Henry Jager is doing splendid work for the S. L. P. in Chicago. We must spread this good work by placing organizers in Baltimore, St. Louis, San Francisco, and other important cities.. We shall have this campaign only one traveling national organizer, Comrade August Gillhaus, who will work in Nevada, Utah, Montana and Colorado. Local comrades will largely support these efforts, but some regular help is needed. We have necessarily of late neglected the National Agitation Fund.

There are many comrades, who during the winter and spring months were not in a position to contribute to the support of the various activities of the Party. To these, more than to those who have already contributed so liberally, we direct attention to the crying need of the Party for organizers. Fifty dollars per week which would enable us to maintain but two traveling speakers, will be sufficient to support regular organizers in four or five cities. Small regular weekly or monthly contributions are needed, rather than sporadic contributions.

We have many members-at-large and sympathizers in the country and in the small towns. These, often better able to contribute than the proletarians in the large cities, are seldom called upon to help in local or State work. One hundred such, by contributing fifty cents per week each, will give us the desired assistance.

In a few years, thousands more will be with us and we shall march lightly. NOW IS THE TIME FOR US TO BEAR OUR SELF-IMPOSED BURDENS UNFLINCHINGLY.

By order of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee,

Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. M., SPOKANE, WASH.—As well say that, between strike and strike, a Union should be dismissed, or is dismissed, as to say that, between campaign and campaign, the Socialist Labor Party is, or should be, dismissed.

J. C. J., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The Mahoneys of the late Western Federation of Miners Convention sought to compromise with the revolutionary element. The latter judiciously declined to dicker with the betrayal of the Working Class.

D. H., WHEELING, W. VA.—In all the "charges" or "complaints" made by Kirwan there is no more truth than in his charge that he received only $8,000 from Trautmann for the Defence Fund, when, in fact, he had received $9,000.

W. E., DENVER, COLO.—The psychology of the capitalist can not be summed up in a few words, or in one sentence. If a few words are to do the job, these will stead as well as any—"The capitalist is a man who wants to get something for nothing."

H. G. M., LYNN, MASS.—The Armenian, no more than any other nationality, that organizes itself abroad on its own national lines with an eye upon the eventual unification of its own nationality at home, or in some home yet to be found, is not Socialist, least of all Marxist. Marxism rejects the theory that man is a clam wedded to the rock of his nativity.

Next week your second question.

B. E., RED WING, MINN.—One set of friends grow impatient with The People for its publishing internal Party matters, especially when these are of the nature of differences of internal opinion; another set of friends, you among them, grow impatient with The People when it abstains from publishing such matter. The last session of the N. E. C., acting upon a suggestion from Section Buffalo, decided to publish a Bulletin for just such matter as you sent in.

H. L., BALTIMORE, MD.—Read the two pamphlets—"The Burning Question of Trade Unionism," and "The Preamble of the I. W. W." The circumstance that so-called Unions go into harmful strikes is no argument against Unionism. Socialism without the economically organized Working Class is a purely Utopian idea.—Private anwers are never, or rarely given by this office. The force is too small for that.

"SOCIAL INQUIRER," DES MOINES, LA.—The acquirement of colossal wealth passes for something like self-sacrificing virtue by both the capitalist and his thoughtless admirers.

R. E., ST. PAUL, MINN.; J. V. D., DETROIT, MICH.; D. P. C., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; F. E., TORONTO, CANADA; H. H. SOLDIERS HOME, CAL.—Matter received.

SUMMER DULNESS

To read the capitalist press these days one would conclude that everybody spends all of July and August in the mountains or at the sea-shore or in Europe. When the papers speak of "everybody" they, of course, mean only that class—the exploiting class—for whom they are servile tools.

Everybody that is away if he never came back would never be missed, in so far as his usefulness to society is concerned. It is otherwise with the working class multitude; with them away the city would become a howling wilderness.

Summer dulness is due to "everybody" being away, says the capitalist press. However that may be, there should be no let up in Socialist agitation. Summer is the season when we come more frequently in outdoor contact with our fellows, and we should take this very occasion to reach out after new readers for the Party press and for the sale of literature.

A new era is opening to the movement, and no mistake. The exploiting class and crookdom are aware of it, and now is the time to keep the agitation to the front. No summer dulness should afflict the militant.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

THE AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS.

The American Mining Congress is making war upon "Mining fakirs." "Mining fakirs" are men who do not like the idea of getting about $17 worth of wealth by laboring to produce $100 worth—they would rather tap the spoils, and they have a particular way of duping capitalists out of that privilege.

The organizing of a "mining company" and the issuing of "mining stock" that does not guarantee to the holder thereof the right to rob the mine workers of any mine—that is the first step in the making of a "mining fakir." The exchange of such "stock" for a property title that does carry with it the privilege of exploiting the wage workers of some industry is the next step, and completes the making of a "mining fakir."

They who organize a mining company and issue mining stock that endows the stock holders with the privilege of robbing the workers of some mine, are not "mining fakirs," and no amount of exchanging this stock can make them "mining fakirs." To rob the workers is legal. To exchange the privilege of robbing certain workers, for the privilege of robbing certain other workers,—that, also, is legal; but to dupe a capitalist out of his privilege of robbing the workers—that is "faking", according to the ethics of the American Mining Congress. These congresses of capitalists are veritable leagues of pirates.

OUR WORK IS TELLING.

Now's the day, now's the hour to push forward the Party's agitation, through the medium of the Party Press. How fruitful of results the Party's agitation has been, and is, may be judged from the frenzied shrieks of rage that go up against it from the combined throats of the corrupt-reactionary elements whose doom the Party's agitation has sounded.

The collective effort of the stalwart S. L. P. band has resulted in pushing to the front that true Unionism which will eventually remove from the race the all-around disgracing existence of wage slavery. Against this true Unionism the exploiters, who have long held Labor and its organizations in contempt, are bending all their energies. All the arrows forged in Social Crime of high and low degree are focused against the movement, but the stalwart band, joined together for their own and the rest of the Wage Slaves' redemption, continue unterrified by the bluster and unaffected by intrigue.

Push forward the agitation, then, harder than ever. Wherever two or three stalwarts can gather together let them join their efforts in the work of propaganda. Forget not that headquarters needs your support, and the best support that you can give it is given by pushing out the Party Press and Literature; thus while extending the propaganda you also bring needed support to burnish up the weapon of our warfare—the Party Press.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND PARTY MEMBERS.

DON'T MIX UP in one and the same letter, business pertaining to the National Executive Committee, editorial and business office of The People, the Labor News Co. and sundry other things.

REASON.—We have no army of clerks to make extracts and distribute among the various offices; time is money and life is short. Each office wants its correspondence on file for future reference; but if you persist in cramming all in one letter, only one can have the original.

REMEDY.—If you must save postage at least write on separate sheets of paper and head each sheet; these can then be distributed and be taken care of.

DON'T FORGET THIS.

A PLAIN TALK.

More and Better Work for the Party Press Needed.

To the Party membership and all readers of The People interested in the welfare of the movement:—

A glance at the reports of the business department, as they appear from week to week in The People, will show that not sufficient work is being done to enable our institutions to properly carry on the work for which they were established.

There is but one way to overcome this difficulty: by more subscriptions and larger sales of literature. These must be forthcoming and at once.

The Revolutionary Socialists of the S. L. P. have established a first class printing plant. The running of this plant involves the regular expenditure of considerable sums of money. If the members of the S. L. P. would really use their plant, calls for contributions would never be made. They would not be needed.

Just think of it: one yearly subscription per month for the Weekly People, and the sale of a pamphlet or two per week, by each member of the Party, would solve the financial problem here.

As it is, a few comrades have constantly been giving, giving, giving, for the support of the press, while the rest have helped fitfully. Let us change all this. From now on the Party membership generally, if they really desire the work of The People and of the Labor News to be properly continued, must show that desire by subscriptions and orders for literature.

To those to whom the Party has given the duty of managing the plant, seriousness of purpose in the revolutionary movement is measured by activity alone. "Class Consciousness," "Fighting S. L. P." etc., etc., count for nothing, are empty phrases, unless the utterer has "made good" in the support of The People and the Labor News, or the Party's other propaganda work.

Here at headquarters we are doing the best we know how with the resources at our command. We have developed and laid before the Party plan after plan, scheme after scheme, but no plan will work itself. The most workable plan will collapse if driven head foremost against a mass of pure indolence.

To summarize: you must sell more literature and get more subscriptions. We have given you a little plain talk which will not be discouraging to real revolutionists. They will measure up the size of the problem which confronts them.

The standard of the Revolution must be upheld, firmly, and clearly. This requires not only virility economically, politically and mentally, it also requires WORK, unceasing work for its support.

Comrades, let there be no hesitation in rallying to this call, and rallying today.

John Hossack, Manager,
Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

S. L. P. CONSTITUTION IN GERMAN.

The constitution of the S. L. P. has been published in German. Copies may now be had from the N. E. C. at 5c. per copy.

Frank Bohn,
National Secretary.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

WASHINGTON STATE CONVENTION.

Minutes of the Washington State Convention, S. L. P., held at S. L. P. headquarters, 2000 Second ave., Seattle, Wash.

Convention was called to order at 2 p. m. by the State Secretary F. Herz.

John Shafer was elected temporary chairman, Anna Tewsbury, temporary secretary.

Abe Brearcliff and Jas. Walsh, of Section Seattle, and S. Gerrard, of Section Tacoma, were elected a committee on credentials.

Committee submitted the following: "We, the credentials committee, recommend that all members in good standing of the S. L. P. in the State be eligible to sit in the convention and that we take each member's word as to his membership." Accepted on motion.

The financial report of the Washington S. E. C. was rendered by the State Secretary.

An auditing committee, composed of two members of Section Tacoma, S. Gerrard and W. P. Vermeulen and one member from Section Spokane, Geo. Ferch was elected to audit the State Secretary's books.

Auditing committee submitted the following report:

"We, the Auditing Committee, after hurriedly examining the secretary's books, desire to report that we believe them correct."

Motion carried that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted as progress and the committee be instructed to make further investigation and report to the sections of the State.

Correspondence was read from Section Spokane, notifying the S. E. C. that an appeal to the N. E. C. had been taken by Section Spokane against the decision of the S. E. C. on the recent referendum sent out by the S. E. C.

Motion was made and seconded that the election of S. Brearcliff as member of the N. E. C. from Washington be made legal by the convention.

After a prolonged discussion the previous question was called for and carried by a vote of 22 to 8.

Moved and seconded to reorganize the S. E. C.

S. Gerrard, of the Tacoma delegation, took the floor and notified the convention that Section Tacoma will withdraw from the State organization and place itself under the jurisdiction of the N. E. C. rather than be represented by S. Brearcliff on the N. E. C., and that the delegation from Tacoma would retire to decide whether they would participate in the reorganization of the S. E. C. or not.

Tacoma delegation withdrew from the convention.

An amendement was made to the motion to reorganize the S. E. C., that the convention ratify the referendum vote as taken by the S. E. C.

Motion that Seattle be the seat of the S. E. C. carried.

Motion that Section Seattle elect the S. E. C. carried.

A discussion on methods of carrying on propaganda was held.

Motion carried that the S. E. C. be instructed to push the propaganda in the Puget Sound cities, so far as in their ability lies.

Motion that the State Convention of the S. L. P. recognizes the I. W. W. as the only class conscious organization on the economic field, carried.

On motion a committee was elected to draw up resolutions stating the position of the convention on the labor movement.

The following resolution was adopted:

"We, the Washington S. L. P., in State Convention assembled, reaffirm the time honored position of the S. L. P. upon the American labor movement, acknowledging the necessity of political and industrial action; recognizing that the I. W. W. is the only revolutionary economic organization of labor; and recommending that while organic relation between the industrial and political organization is inevitable, such relation is at present unprofitable; and extend our hearty support to the I. W. W., where extended energy is fruitful.

"S. Brearcliff,
S. A. Ellings,
D. G. O'Hanrahan.
—Committee."

The minutes of the convention were read and approved and ordered sent to The People for publication.

Anna Tewksbury, Sec'y.

NEW HAVEN PICNIC.

A grand picnic and dance will be given SATURDAY afternoon and evening, July 27th, by Section New Haven, S. L. P., and the Scandinavian Socialist Literary Club.

This jollification will be held at Lion Park, Allingtown. Tickets 10 cents. Dancing free.

An invitation has been sent Section Bridgeport and preparations made for a particularly interesting time. All comrades and friends are invited.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

CLEVELAND PICNIC AND OUTING FOR BENEFIT OF CAMPAIGN FUND.

Sunday, August 11th, will be a great day for Cleveland Socialists and sympathizers and friends of the S. L. P. To swell its campaign fund, Section Cleveland has made arrangements for a great picnic and outing for that day, which will take place in the forest back of the well known resort "Ritterburg" on State Road, Brooklyn. Take Peal street (now W. 25th street) car and stay in the car until it reaches the end of the line (Brooklyn Barns). Then walk down State Road and you will have reached "Ritterburg" in about 10 minutes.

The place of the picnic is a real and genuine "beauty spot" of nature, and very appropriate to forget for a few hours the dust and heat of the city and the sorrows of everyday life and toil.

Comrades and friends! This will be the one great summer affair of Section Cleveland, and we therefore invite every one and all of you to give us the pleasure of your presence at our picnic. Bring your wives, sons, daughters, mothers, fathers and sweethearts along and have a good time close to the bosom of nature, and among men of your own class and of like sentiment.

Good music, singing, dancing and entertainments will be afforded. Refreshments of all kinds will be served. So come one and all, and let us shake hands on SUNDAY, August 11th, "in the woods behind the Pitterburg." Come early in the morning.

Press Committee.

N. J. S. E. C.

The regular meeting of the New Jersey S. E. C. was held on Sunday, July 14th, with Ball in chair. Present: Lessig, Herrschaft, Ball, and Butterworth. Absent: Langraf, Horkey and Buechner.

Minutes of the last meeting and of the special meeting were approved as read.

Credentials from Hudson County for Geo. P. Herrschaft received and filed.

Communications: From Ernest T. Oatley; filed. From Ernest Aizzone, desiring information on Section, left in hands of Hudson County delegate. From Chas. Fallath, Financial Secretary to attend to same. From M. D. F., left to secretary to communicate with him. From National Secretary, on New Jersey vote for 1906, and receipt of credentials for N. E. C. member. Bill from Labor News; ordered paid. Bill for hall rent; same course.

Report of sections: Hudson County will hold convention Saturday, July 20; are holding street meetings. Passaic holds county convention Friday, July 26; agitation committee has started to work, and will soon be heard from.

Income: Essex County, $6 for stamps; Passaic, $6 for stamps and $0.45 for assessment; Johnson, $1.50 for dues and 35c. assessment; total income, $23.30. Expense, $13.55.

J. C. Butterworth, Sec'y.

CONN. S. E. C. MEMBERS.

To the Members of the S. L. P. in the State of Conn.

Greeting:—

By vote of the last State convention the seat of the S. E. C. has been placed at Bridgeport. Accordingly the following members have been elected to constitute the S. E. C., viz.

Edw. Pryor, C. Cuccaro, John D. Carlson of Bridgeport; John F. Johnson and Henry Kossbiel of New Haven.

After being duly installed the Committee elected the following officers; John D. Carlson, State Sec'y., F. Cuccaro, Treasurer, John F. Johnson, Rec. Sec'y.

All communications and moneys intended for the S. E. C. must be sent hereafter to John D. Carlson, 235 Deacon St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Fred. Fellermann,
Retiring Sec'y.

Hartford, Conn. June 30, 1907.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the above was held on Friday June 28, at headquarters, 28 City Hall Place. All present, with eveception of Lechner. Moren in chair. Minutes of previous regular meeting and of special meeting adopted as read.

Communications from Van Tassell of Valhalla asking for a speaker. Referred to Correspondence Bureau.

Report of Corr. Bureau: received letter from Long of Newburgh in reference to subscription list and condition of section. From Wm. Carroll, whose tour will open in Westchester county. From Organizer Wuest of Utica, $5 for State Campaign Fund.

Fin. Secretary Kuhn sates that he is unable to make a report on account of the removal from the old building; his books having been misplaced.

It was decided to request all sections in the State to arrange picnics and outings on Labor Day, for the purpose of raising money to defray expenses of State Organizer.

Fred A.Olpp, Secy.

TEXAS S. E. C.

A regular meeting of Texas S. E. C. was held July 13th. Warshaw in the chair and all members present.

Minutes of previous meeting were approved as read. Communciation from Frank Bohn, National Secretary, was read and filed; also from members-at-large Carl Schmidt and T. E. Lossee.

The following officers were elected: A. T. Mills, State Secretary; Otto Schuettel, Recording Secretary; Robert Strach, State Organizer, Financial Secretary and Treasurer.

Address P. O. Box 476, San Antonio, Texas.

The semi-annual financial report showed: Receipts $37.51; Expenditures, $25.60.

Meeting then adjourned.

Otto Schuettel, Sec'y.

SECTION CLEVELAND'S NEW OFFICERS.

On Sunday, July 7, Section Cleveland S. L. P. held its semi-annual general meeting with James Rugg in the chair. The recording secretary being absent, Christiansen was elected chairman pro tem.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Organizer, Edmund Hauser; recording secretary, Robert Zillmen; financial secretary, James Matthews; treasurer, John D. Goerke; librarian, Leopold Haug; literary agent, Fred Brown; press committee, Richard Koeppel; auditing committee, John Kircher, Karl Frank and W. Doberstein; grievance committee, Paul Dinzer, J. D. Goerke and James Rugg; executive committee, James Rugg, P. C. Christiansen, Jos. Reiman, W. Doberstein and Richard Koeppel.

Brown, Haug and Zillmen were elected a committee to make arrangements for a picnic for the benefit of the Section's campaign fund.

Two new members were admitted.

The vote on delegates to the International Congress at Stuttgart, Germany, was closed and resulted as follows: For Daniel De Leon 42 votes, for Frank Bohn 36 votes, for Moritz Ruther 2 votes and for H. Brimble 1 vote.

Moved, seconded and carried to remit the full amount for 72 Stuttgart assessment stamps, received, to the N. E. C.

Press Committee.

ATTENTION, CONNECTICUT!

The 3rd annual outing of the Socialist Labor Party of Connecticut will be held on SUNDAY, August 4, in Rockville. Every member should bear this in mind. Because it is a very important matter for the State Executive Committee of Conn. The proceeds will go to the State Agitation Fund.

Come en masse and bring your friends. We assure you a good time.

I. W. W. STEEL STRIKE.

(Continued from page 1.)

ers said to-day that hundreds of dollars and almost unlimited credit was at the disposal of the strikers.

"The men are receiving unexpected support throughout the West End," said he. "Grocers and market men are etxending credit to them, even taking the chance that they will not receive pay for half of what they sell on credit. Money is being subscribed at a rapid rate for the maintenance of the strikers. Most of the men are heads of families containing three, four and five children, and they are naturally unable to lay aside much money when they are asked to support them on from $7 to $10 a week. There are a very few of the strikers, aside from the machinists, receiving as high as $12 a week."

Support from the merchants of the West End has encouraged the strikers. "We are confident of victory," said one of the leaders to-day. "We, of course, know that the representations in Wilmot's statement are silly. We will have a statement in reply to his for distribution this evening and will set forth our demands and intentions plainly."

With the closing of the East End plant yesterday, the strikers have scored a great victory for that was the only branch of the concern that had been able to run since the declaration of the strike last Tuesday morning.

The 65 International machinists of the company, who left their benches, may possibly return Monday to work. They are all members of the International Machinists. Bridgeport Lodge, No. 30, of the International Machinists, held a largely attended meeting last night and voted to take no part in the strike. For all that when they were on strike the I. W. W. men aided them in all possible ways.

FOREIGN DICTIONARIES.

Italian-English and English-Italian.
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CARROLL REPORTS

S. L. P. STATE ORGANIZER FINDS FAVORABLE FIELD.

Conditions Good for Organization—Many Interesting Experiences—Agitator of "Union-Smashing" S. L. P. Is Invited to Union Meeting While Workers Refuse to Hear S. P. Business Socialist.

Newburg, N. Y., July 16.—I am entering on my third week of agitation; no doubt the Comrades are looking for a report of my experiences. So far nothing much out of the usual has happened. The wage slaves seem more ready than ever to agree that "something is wrong." In Yonkers we held several meetings on Getty Square; also at the factory of the Otis Elevator Company. One thing to be noted is the scarcity of the "smart" fellow who interrups, or if he does show up little attention is given him by his fellows.

Two good meetings were held in Portchester once a flourishing stronghold of the S. P., but they are now "down and out" as far as the working class is concerned. Peter Jacobson and I talked with one of their old members, who told us the Revolution must come through the middle class; nothing could be done he claimed, with the average wage worker. He informed us that the S. P. Local was not doing much, "just waiting." They had the best people in town, the Supt. of the shirt factory and his son, and while they believed in "Socialism" it was no good to try and talk "Unionism" to them, especially I. W. W. unionism. Chase, the ex-Mayor of Haverhill, has been there of late, but has met with little success in reviving their drooping spirits. In Portchester a man gave me his name, saying he was president of the Painters' Union, and buying a book remarked that he was looking for information on the question, and said that if I could come over any Monday evening he would have me address the Union. Now, where is the result of all the S. P. agitation about the "Union smashing S. L. P." The comrades in Yonkers have been put in touch with these conditions and will follow up the opening.

The meeting at White Plain was very good considering the threatening weather. Thirty-five cents worth of literature was sold.

At Newburg we have been holding fair street meetings. I have visited the ship-yard and machine shops, and find no objection to the S. L. P., but little courage to come out for action. This is a "Union" town. The painters and carpenters have been on strike for months. The trouble between the painters was settled last evening and a three year "contract" is to be signed to-day. The press reports a "victory" for both sides; one of the boss painters is quoted as saying: "We gave in and will pay the increase demanded, but the employes gave us concessions which will offset the 'increase.'"

It seems the painters objected to the masters hiring laborers to scrape off the paper and old paint preparatory to the "aristocratic" painting. Now that they have been out four months they have given in to the masters. Then the masters were determined that their "loyal" employes who deserted their union brothers and have been scabbing, must be protected; so the Union have gracefully acceded and have agreed to remit the fine which their constitution calls for—which reminds one of "Carey of armory fame" in the convention of the S. P. in Chicago, saying, "What's a constitution among friends." No doubt the next issue of the Painters' Journal will herald the "victory" and will furnish Gompers with another text for a sermon on the "Power of Organized Labor." Another incident worth noting is the agitation stirred up by the farmers, who are organizing to place their produce on the market direct, doing away with the middle men and peddlars. The farmers, in this venture, are seeking the endorsement of the C. L. U. The press calls a halt and declares that the "Union" had better think twice before it acts, and had better not endorse this "trust game" of the farmers. The farmers say they will thus enable the consumer to buy at less cost; or, in other words, will divide the profits with the consumers. The press warns the Union that the farmers will not do any such thing, and publishes a cartoon showing the farmer with a basket of vegetable on his arm knocking at the door of the C. L. U. while the poor middle man stands in the rear, looking very much downcast.

Newburg is a beautiful place in point of scenery, lying on the bank of the Hudson River. Rich also in lessons from history is Newburg—here is situated what was the Headquarters of Washington during revolutionary days. Upon a hill hundreds of feet from the water stands the old house, surrounded by a beautiful green sward, up which are planted the old cannon and other relics of those Revolutionary days. On the inside can be seen the old documents that enable us to understand the philosophy of those times. On the wall hangs framed the will of Mary Washington, mother of Gen. George Washington. The will as I read it soon caused me to take out my note book, and the attendant observing my object of making a copy of the will, came to my relief by saying, we have those for sale for 5 cents with the aid of the will I had good ammunition for the meeting.

The will begins:

"In the name of God: Amen: I, Mary Washington, of Fredericksburg, in the County of Spottsylvania, being in good health, but calling to mind the uncertainty of life and willing to dispose of what remains of my worldly estate, do make and publish this, my last will, recommending my soul into the hands of my Creator, hoping for a remission of all my sins, through the merits and meditation of Jesus Christ, the savior of mankind; I dispose of all my worldly estate as follows:" After pointing out the "Religion" and "Goodness of her" I then began and read the disposal of goods, horses, furniture and Negroes. "To my son Gen. George my Negro boy George. To my son Charles Washington my Negro man Tom. To my Grand-daughter Bettie Carter my Negro woman Bet and her future increase. forever. etc."

The inconsistency of the philosophy of "Love thy neighbor" compared with the acts—"Works"—was pointed out. The immorality of the position of a man accepting from his mother Negro men and women "and their increase" created quite a sensation. The Law and Order morality of those days was shown up. How brutal it looked today, and yet the "education" of those days made the poor woman believe she was a good "Christian." The intent was to keep the Negro a slave. Now the capitalists make no such will; the worker is not owned. The capitalist makes a will giving the mine, mill, or factory, knowing that the wage slaves have no tools. The effect of the present will, and the design of the present "Law and Order," home defenders is the same as the will and the intent that granted the slave as a bodily chattel. Space will not permit describing the effect upon the audience, who stood open mouthed. A clergyman stood in the audience. I am informed that he referred to a "Socialist agitator" in his sermon, Sunday evening, and I feel that either he or I was fullfilling the saying of Christ in that the husband should be at war in his own family, for a husband stated that he and his wife had a discussion as to my right to bring up such an old document.

I met the organizer of Local Newburg, S. P., a real estate agent. He told Comrade Long and myself that most of their members are in business, and don't dare to be too active—would lose customers. How is that for Revolutionary Socialism?

Fraternally,

W. H. Carroll.

HAYWOOD PROSECUTION RESTS.

(Continued from page 1.)

ingly defended his witnesses, and ruffled up wildly at any allusion to the Pinkertons. He tried to exonerate these gentry in connection with the Colorado troubles.

On the opening of court this morning, Richardson notified Hawley that the defence desired three of the prosecution's witnesses to remain in town. Judge Wood announced that prior to the opening of argument he would notify counsel as to the main points in the evidence of which he would instruct the jury. He indicated that he would strike out the defence's whole Colorado testimony.

Darrow, for the defence, announced the sur-rebuttal for the defence would be very short. Judge Wood said that while he would not limit the attorneys in the arguments, he probably would increase the court hours so as to get through as quickly as possible.

C. W. Aller, the defence's witness arrested by Borah charged with perjury was examined with Orchard before Justice of the Peace Savage. He and Dr. Magee were both released on heavy bonds, which were immediately furnished by prominent citizens. Aller's bond was $2,500.

Wade R. Parks.

FOR ONE DOLLAR

You can, if you live outside of New York City, get the DAILY PEOPLE for three months for One Dollar, or about a cent a day.
No militant Socialist should be without the DAILY PEOPLE on the score of expense.
Send your subscription to-day.
THE DAILY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 110 Bernard st. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.,—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, S.-E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women are cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

ST. JOHN TO SPEAK.

(Continued from page 1.)

ST. JOHN IN NEW YORK

The I. W. W. Headquarters League will hold its grand annual picnic this year on SATURDAY, August 3rd, 2 p. m., at Doerlinger's Park, Southeast corner of 147th street and Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

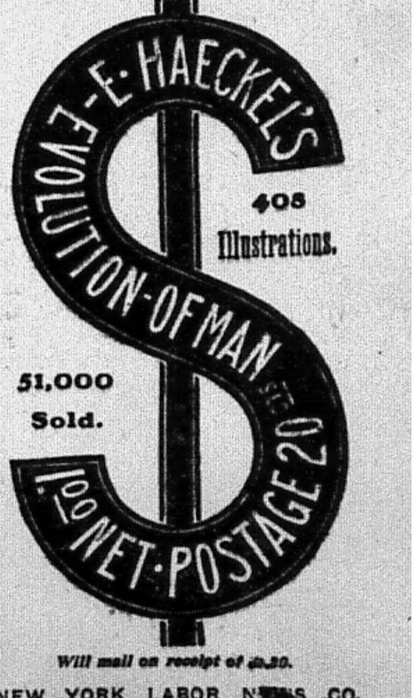
VINCENT ST. JOHN, of Goldfield, Nevada, the delegate of the Industrial Workers of the World to the Stuttgart International Socialist Congress, will deliver an address.

Dancing starts at 5 p. m. I. W. W. music. Bowling for cash prizes.—The Council drawing will take place on this occasion.

Tickets, 25 cents. Children free.

Take Third Avenue "L", transfer at 133rd street to Southern Boulevard car. Or, take Ninth Avenue "L", transfer at 135th street for 138th street surface car and again to Southern Boulevard car.

$10.00 BOOK for $1.00.



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